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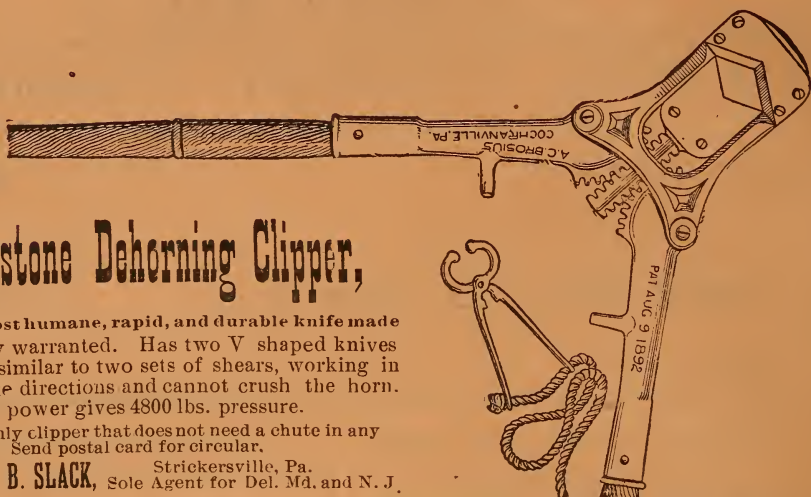
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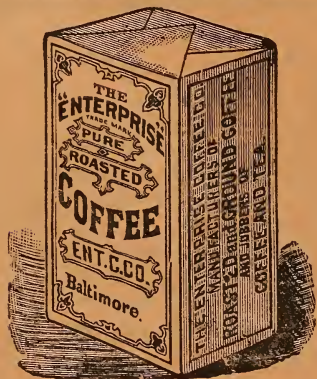
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*Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.*

Vol. XXXII. BALTIMORE, January 1895. No. 1.

# PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY WILLIAM WILKINS GLENN.

They mourn too soon who mourn a love that's dead,  
 And with it all their dearest hopes entomb;  
 They waste their tears who tears too freely shed  
 For love that dies—but dies again to bloom.  
 Death's but a fleeting pang—a thing of earth—  
 A mortal prelude to immortal birth.

There's not a blade of tender grass that springs;  
 There's not a plant whose waving branches spread;  
 There's not a graceful vine whose tendrils cling,  
 And to the gladdening sunshine rears its head,  
 But droops to meet the inevitable doom  
 And pass to higher life—thro' Nature's tomb.

But when forgetful years have passed away,  
 And fields in other verdure are arrayed;  
 When the rank growth that flourished for a day  
 Lies mouldered in the dust, a mass decayed—  
 'Tis but the cradle for more noble seed—  
 The soil in which some purer life will feed.

The sturdy oak, whose branches grandly spread  
 Withstanding Time's rude shocks for many a day,  
 Proud though it rear its haughty monarch head,  
 Must rot to earth and crumble to decay;  
 But in its dust a thousand flowers will bloom,  
 And scent the air around with sweet perfume.


So with our loves—they die to bloom again,  
 And from their mortal shell a new life springs,  
 To teach that love divine lives not in vain;  
 And thus love in its death this solace brings,—  
 That in the saddest hearts which keenly bleed,  
 Love finds a soil to strike new roots and feed.



For The Maryland Farmer.

## THE NEW YEAR—VOL. 32.

BY THE EDITOR.

 A HAPPY NEW YEAR to our readers. We are gratified to be able to record the fact here, that during the past year we have given to our subscribers a creditable agricultural journal. We have received so many flattering notices of our success in this particular that we are forced to believe it, but we are not satisfied ourselves with our present attainments in this respect. We wish to make the year 1895 a very great improvement over all previous years, and we shall labor for this consummation. We know that the dull times of the past have been against us, and that with the farmers of the country these influences do not pass off with the first revival of business. It is a gradual improvement of the whole country in financial matters which is necessary before the farmer can realize any substantial change in his condition.

Believing that the outlook for better times is to be depended upon, we are encouraged. Already new subscribers from all sections are coming to us. Men of influence in the various counties of our own State have been pleased to express their gratification as to the work the Maryland Farmer has done for the State at large, and the interest it has taken in the great enterprises of the people. We appreciate this approbation and it is having its influence in the increase of the number of our readers and the substantial patronage of the magazine. Our work is of such a character that it does

not interfere with any of the local publications, any of the country newspapers, nor any of the class journals; and we only supplement their work from time to time as some real interest in the people's prosperity calls for especial and energetic action. This will continue to be our policy in the years to come—a help for all, a rival of none.

The cause of agricultural education has been and will continue to be one of the chief objects for which we labor. We consider this of as great importance as any of the departments of farm work, and we hope to awaken a general interest among the people in behalf of this. Not only do we intend to give suggestions in reference to our Agricultural College; but we shall also make practical suggestions in connexion with all grades of public schools in our State, whether located in cities or in the country.

All other interests of the farmers will have our earnest consideration, whether of State or National character. We do not believe that any object which can work for good or ill to the farming community should fail to receive that notice and approbation or condemnation which may befit the subject.

It is on this account that we shall speak plainly in reference to matters of political moment, On the purposes which will underlie the legislation so far as agricultural prosperity is concerned. On this subject taxation is one of fore-





most importance, because of the various inequalities which have borne heavily upon farmers in the past. So long as our present constitution is in force, we advocate no exemption of property under any circumstances, whether the property is held for benevolent, religious or manufacturing purposes. We cannot see why the State should pay the taxes on such property (which they virtually do pay, in exempting them) any more than they should pay insurance premiums on them, or any other like charges. Any argument in favor of exemption is an argument also in favor of the public paying charges to an indefinite extent in their favor. And the farmer is the man who foots all such bills.

As to the material prosperity of our State from an agricultural point of view, we see a great and good work to be accomplished. It is quite evident that if the advantages of our lands could be made known in other sections of our country and in Europe, the development of the State would be far more rapid and more substantial than it is at present. No section of our country can surpass Maryland as to the advantages of cheap land, good markets, fine climate, cultured communities, schools, churches and all the best social elements of civilization. Its location, too, is a great attraction. The capital of the nation is its immediate neighbor, and its lines of travel include all the great cities of the east; while its commerce with all parts of the world opens markets for every species of agricultural products to an unlimited extent.

The resources of Maryland, however, are not all agricultural; but they are such as contribute to the greatest pros-

perity of the farmer and cannot be overlooked in any plea setting forth to the stranger the inducements for making a home within our borders. In this regard every section of our State, from the level and fertile garden lands of the Eastern Shore, to the mountain regions and the coal sections of Western Maryland, with their rich valleys and abundant fruits, all ask their share in the good work yet to be accomplished.

The great success of any movement for the progress of our State, by the settlement of our lands and the improvement of our soil and the gathering of a proper class of immigrants to our inviting fields, will depend very largely upon the distribution in the North and West of such information as shall be gathered in the columns of the Maryland Farmer; and we hope to make the year before us a happy new year for many hundreds of families, who will find here a home surrounded by such pleasant associations, and with such an abundance of comfort, as will cause them to bless the source which shall bring them to Maryland.

#### Mending Trees.

Valuable trees are sometimes destroyed by accident which makes a hole in them and by letting in water and the action of the elements, starts decay. An expert in arboriculture suggests the following remedy:

"Take a knife, chisel or gouge and clean cut all the decaying wood until you reach that which is solid and sound, then fill the cavity with cement or good common lime mortar, and see that it is pressed into all the cracks firmly.

Do not fill the hole quite full, leaving a slight depression, say a quarter of an

inch, for a thick coat of hot grafting wax, which should be rubbed into and over the surface of the mortar when it becomes dry.

Now dust the surface of the wax with a little dry soil or sand, and the operation will be complete. If you keep out the moisture and air, the wound will heal over in two or three years without injury to the tree."

For the Maryland Farmer.

### SCIENTIFIC FERTILIZATION.

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY.

• President of the Maryland Farmers' Alliance.  
[Article No. 7 of a Series of Papers on this  
Important Subject.]

I have now stated my reasons for the belief that abundant organic matter in the soil is a condition precedent to the successful use of commercial fertilizers in a scientific system of agriculture. Some persons have imagined that because they know of a certain great crop made with the application of commercial fertilizers to a soil, which, without knowing the previous history of it, they supposed to be destitute of organic matter, therefore farm yard manure and fallow crops may be dispensed with, and land improved with fertilizer alone.

I need desire no more complete verification of my contention than is to be found in the latest report of the Rothamstead experiments. Sir John Lawes says that up to date the comparison between the wheat and straw product of his plots manured with farm yard manure and commercial fertilizers has been continued for 41 years successively. During those 41 years the plot with farm yard manure averaged 34½

in 41 gave 34½ bushels, only ½ of a bushel below the average, while the best year gave 45½ bushels, or 11 bushels above the average. This exhibit shows, if anything can show, the wonderful effect of abundant organic matter in the soil in countervailing the effects of unfavorable seasons and equalizing the crop over the long period of four decades. This is my contention, thus most strikingly verified.

My alternate contention was that commercial fertilizers would make a poor return in unfavorable seasons especially in our wheat crop, if the last half of May and first half of June happened to be dry and excessively hot. Now what do the Rothamstead experiments show in that behalf? The average yield of the plots manured with commercial fertilizers was 35½ bushels; the best year gave 55½ and the worst year 19½ bushels. Analysis of the tables shows that the worst crops on these plots with commercial fertilizers were produced in hot dry years and the best in years of abundant and well distributed rains, and temperature rather below the general average; so that between the best and worst season, or between a season of good rain fall and moderate temperature, and a hot dry season, the yield produced by commercial fertilizers may differ as widely as from 55½ to 19½ bushels; or as much as 36 bushels per acre.

Upon this showing I am entirely willing to rest my contention that the freest practicable use of green fallows, animal manures and commercial fertilizers is the only system of fertilization which will fully meet the demands of both science and practice. I believe that the readers of the Maryland Farmer will

give me full credence when I say that I regard a triumph in discussion as of not the slightest consequence; not worth the ink upon this written page. But if I have promoted the dissemination of truth I know that I shall in no wise lose my reward. No writer should pretend to prescribe specific details of practice to any particular farmer without having an opportunity to study all the details of his individual situation and environment.

I propose now to present my views as to the value and right use of commercial fertilizers, as briefly and simply as possible; well aware that in these columns I address an audience of the highest intelligence, in every way capable of exercising their own judgment upon the opinion of any writer.

To deal first with the simpler articles I judge to be best. Let us then begin with lime. We find among the constituents of the ashes of all agricultural plants four alkaline substances: Two, potash and soda, are monadic in combination; two, lime and magnesia, dyadic. According to the old nomenclature, these latter are "alkaline earths," a term which may well be discarded as without significance. The question has been raised and discussed whether if one of these alkaline substances in available form be sparingly present in the soil in which a plant grows, it may be replaced, in whole or in part, by one or more of the others, in the nutritive economies of the plant? I suspect that the monads can not be to any extent replaced by the dyads, nor vice-versa; but it appears to me to be quite certain that according to the relative abundance of each present in available form, potash and soda may mutually replace each other to a limited extent,

during certain stages of the growth of the plant, and so of lime and magnesia.

The whole subject of the nutrition of plants seems to invite exhaustive restudy. A very good enterprise for the Experiment Stations, one might think.

Lime is one of the most abundant substances in nature, and being essential to plant life, and plant life the essential forerunner of animal life, it enjoys a practically universal distribution upon the whole face of the habitable globe. Every element which enters into the composition of the physical basis of life, —some 13 of them—enjoys practically universal distribution. Of all other elements—some 60 of them—not one has more than a local distribution; most of them very restricted; some so rare as only to have been seen by a few scientists by profession.

Certainly lime exists in all agricultural soils; in some a superabundance, in others a deficiency, reducing the available fertility and crop-producing power. To be adding lime in the former case, as a plant food, would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." Not to add it in the latter, would be to farm unscientifically, and without the greatest attainable success.

We must now postpone to another number of the Maryland Farmer, the discussion of the specific effects of lime used as a manure.

#### SMALL FARMS.

The Maine farmer, in an article on Chinese husbandry, deduces some conclusions in regard to the economy of small farms.

1. The term small farms may need some qualification. In France the majority of farms do not average more than



five acres each ; but here a farm of fifty to seventy-five acres would be called a small farm. And we believe there is more profit in working a farm of this size, considering the expenses attendant upon it, than in carrying on a farm of three hundred acres. Eventually, all our farms will be reduced in size, partly for the purpose of conducting them to more profit, and partly because agriculture will ultimately be the leading profession engaged in.

2. We learn another lesson from their methods of saving fertilizing materials to apply to the soil—a lesson of the greatest importance, and one which we could use to good advantage. Were the same economy in saving manure practiced here as is common in China, we could support a population double our present number, send men enough to war to whip England and France, pay all our taxes, and leave everybody rich.

3. In the application of manure and irrigation, another lesson is taught us. There is no doubt that manure in a liquid form is the best food for plants that can be applied. It comes in direct contact with the rootlets, and in a form readily to be available for their growth. The more liquid manure we use, and the more irrigation is practiced—when practicable—the greater will be our crops and the more sure our success.

In regard to selling thoroughbred stock at auction, Peter C. Kellogg says: “When prices are high and the demand brisk, no system of marketing in the world gives so large a return on live stock as auction. When prices are depressed it is the poorest way in the world to sell. Yet the general tendency of human

nature is to avoid it when sales can easily be effected by private negotiation, and to seek it as a last resort, when other means fail.”

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For the Maryland Farmer.

### POISONING—PEACH YELLOWS.

BY ALBERT E. ACWORTH.

In a preceding number this peach yellows was attributed to the frost poisoning of the “immature buds and shoots” in the fall—a sort of “blood poisoning,” for the sap may be considered the blood of the tree. Now in the human species blood poisoning may be thrown out by the strength of the constitution, by the proper remedies, and often not at all.

Poison oak will not hurt some persons, being touched and handled by them with impunity; the same is true of poison ash, the smoke of which will poison some; and so of other plants and shrubs.

Peach trees in their innumerable varieties are not equally hardy. The varieties widely differ, and so do the young trees even in the nursery. They differ in their times of blossoming, the later ripening ones blossom first.

All of this preliminary to the main question: How do frosts kill?

At one time it was supposed that freezing ruptured the sap cells; but those accustomed to cutting wood know that large trees are often completely frozen through at their butts and yet survive. Then it is not this that kills them.

Then what is it? Those who have read Liebig's *Agricultural Chemistry*, Playfair's edition on *poisons*, will see many reasons for the opinion that frost poisons the sap, and to this the tree owes



its ultimate death. It is to the condition of the sap, whether full of vigor and strength, or the contrary, that the damage is owing. If it only kills the wood, this is thrown off just as gangrene in a limb often stops itself, and the diseased part is thrown off. Those familiar with its action know how rarely this occurs and how often it ends in death.

Our purpose is to place before the reader certain passages from chapt. 13 on "poison miasms, and contagions."

"From these considerations it may readily be inferred that all internal signs of poisoning are variable and uncertain."

"For since their combinations with organic matters must be regulated by chemical laws death will inevitably result when the organ in contact with the poison finds sufficient of it to unite with atom for atom; whilst if the poison is present in a smaller quantity, a part of the organ will retain its vital functions."

"When the organs of secretion are in proper action, these substances will be removed from the system; but when the functions of those organs are *impeded* they will remain in the blood or become *accumulated* in particular parts of the body."

Applying them to the peach yellows we would say, 1. If the sap was dormant frost bites would do little harm. 2. If rising and full of strength would throw their effects off. 3. If the sap was weak and falling would carry it, the poison, down with it, affecting all sap cells more or less, and carrying the poison into general circulation with its rise in spring, and to be thrown out, or not, as

the intrinsic strength of parts might allow. Recalling, too, what Storer says of the action of frosts, vol. 1, p. 75. it may be possible that the sap in a single root may be poisoned in autumn or winter, and that carried into general circulation in spring. Certain it is that peach tree roots have not the covering of sod they formerly had at this season and peach yellows are much worse.

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#### ABANDONED FARMS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The number of abandoned farms in Massachusetts reported to the Board of Agriculture is 1563, and full descriptions with prices have been given of about one third of this number. Many of these farms are very desirable acquisitions for persons who love farming better than city pursuits, and can be had very cheaply and on the easiest terms. The list can be had by addressing the Board of Agriculture. W. R. Sessions, Sec'y, Boston, Mass.

We call attention to this list, that we may give emphasis to the fact that several of the New England States have published lists of abandoned farms, and have thus secured a large number of very desirable purchasers and profitable citizens. We are confident that such a list of Maryland farms would be of great value to the many emigrants from the north and west who are now looking towards this State for permanent homes. It is to be hoped that our Bureau of Statistics may take up this matter, and give us the benefit of such a circular sent broad cast over our country. It would do our State a very great amount of good at comparatively little cost

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### FARM ITEMS.

Care well for your stock this cold weather.

Cotton seed meal is not recommended for horses or pigs.

Peas and clover get a large portion of their nitrogen from the air.

A good goat will yield, on an average for the first three months she is in profit, 3 pints daily.

A good Jersey bull crossed on large milking common cows, will double the value of the calves.

Unless dairying is your regular and first business, you may do better with half your cows, by giving them double the amount of care.

The best fertilizers are under drainage, deep and subsoil ploughing and thorough cultivation and hoeing with plenty of mulch.

Begin spraying trees for leaf disease before the disease appears. The germs are in existence on the leaves before they are perceived.

There is only one certain remedy for the vicious habit of crib biting in a horse, which is, to give the food on the floor in a loose feed box.

Regulate the quantity of manure to be used on your land by the supply of it. The quantity that may be usefully applied has never yet been discovered.

Wine made from potatoes is the discovery recently made by a French chemist. He always removes the eyes before he begins work, as his process is a secret one.

The Cauliflower needs the same kind of culture as the common cabbage, but more attention is required to keep the plants free from insect pests and moister soil is needed.

The spring is the best time to plant peaches, and only the budded ones of the preceding year are generally planted. This tree wants lime mostly and does best on a light sandy, but fertile soil.

Pigs will rarely be found profitable unless they are fed partly on food that is not marketable, such as waste from the kitchen, small and unsound potatoes, tail corn, whey

from cheese making, skim milk, and but'er milk, which cannot otherwise be disposed of.

Grass is a conservator of the fertility of the soil. This is especially true upon sloping land where the soil is apt to wash. Hill-sides and steep fields had better be laid down to grass than kept under the plough.

Talk to your horse on the road, in the field, in the stable, and be assured that he understands what you say, though he cannot talk back. You can, if you try, talk your horse out of a fright or a fit of temper easier and safer than you can whip him out of either.

Cultivation of the ground in orchards should be begun before the leaves appear, and again when the young fruit is formed. It should not be done later, else it encourages a tender growth late in the summer, which is winter killed. The cultivation should be sufficient only so as not to injure the roots and cause sprouts to grow from them.

If the bridle is taken off a young horse quietly, so that the bit comes out of his mouth easily, it will not be long before he will assist in taking it off; but if he is hurt by the operation, he will throw his head to one side or jerk back every time the bridle is removed. There should not be the slightest hitch about taking the bit from the mouth of a colt. In that way many a colt has been ruined.

Board fences look better and last longer when painted. There is nothing better than the raw linseed oil and iron oxide paint, which gives a pleasing brownish red color. For field fences a cheap paint may be made of lime and common soap—the lime is slacked in hot water and while hot, the soap, cut into thin slices is dissolved in the liquid. To lessen the glaring whiteness, common water lime is added and stirred to make a light gray, or lamp black may be used, or brown umber, so as to get a pleasing and desirable shade. This is put on while hot, or it is made hot for the purpose. It will stand the weather and keep its color for two or three years.



SACALINE.

**SACALINE.**

This is the name of a new forage plant first introduced into this country as a forage plant by A. Blanc & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. It is of Russian origin and a full account of it is given in a pamphlet issued by Messrs. A. Blanc & Co. If one quarter of the claims, which seem to be well substantiated in this pamphlet, can be relied upon, it is the greatest acquisition in its line ever received by farmers and stock raisers in this country.

The first important item as to any forage plant is, Will the stock eat it readily and will they thrive upon it? This is answered in the affirmative in both particulars. The scientific analy-

sis of the plant would lead us to believe that if eaten readily it would tend to fatten stock more than the ordinary clovers and grasses now used as hay, and more than corn as usually employed in soiling or dry fodder. Still we prefer the testimony of practical men to those of the scientists, and we are pleased to see that in this case, both are in harmony.

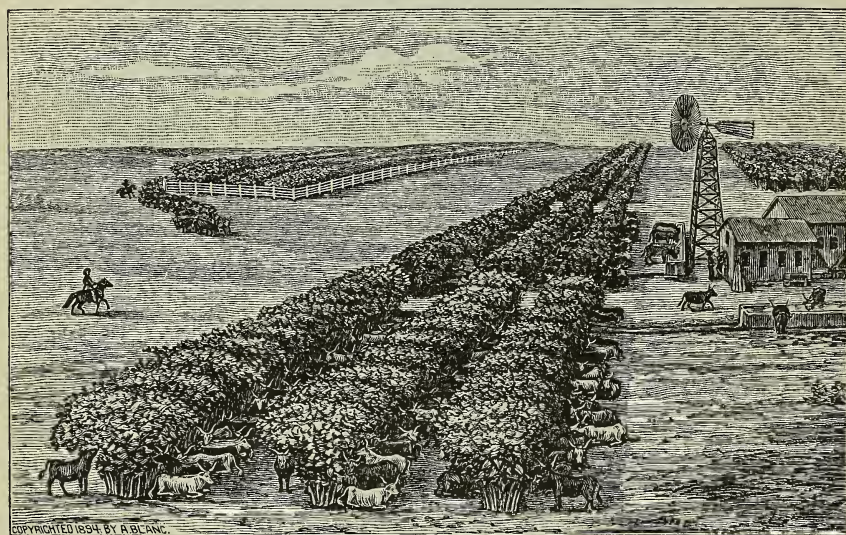
It is claimed that it is an all around plant for the purpose. It is a perennial; it does not have to be renewed year by year. It grows remarkably well in poor soil or in rich soil, on swampy land or on rocky hillsides, in wet seasons or in excessively dry ones. It gives at the lowest estimate ninety tons of green fodder to the acre, or rises to the enor-



mous quantity of one hundred and eighty tons in exceptional cases.

From our first illustration its manner of growth and general appearance may be seen. Planted three feet apart, it spreads over the land, growing to the height of ten to fourteen feet by June, with innumerable tender shoots resem-

ful in the South, where it may be cut monthly if desired, and that the product of an acre there will even surpass the largest amount claimed for it in Messrs. Blanc's pamphlet. But although thus adapted to the South, it must be remembered that it is a Russian plant, and is not injured in the least by the



### SACALINE.

bling asparagus, which can be used on the table as is asparagus, and bearing a dense foliage heartily relished by all stock including horses, which latter are said to thrive upon it.

It is free from thorns and cannot be used as a hedge to turn cattle; but as in our second illustration it can be planted so as to make an effectual windbreak and a welcome shelter in time of heavy storms.

It is thought that the immense growth of Sacaline, will make it especially use-

ful in the South, where it may be cut monthly if desired, and that the product of an acre there will even surpass the largest amount claimed for it in Messrs. Blanc's pamphlet. But although thus adapted to the South, it must be remembered that it is a Russian plant, and is not injured in the least by the

coldest winters of our most northern states. We advise our readers to send for the illustrated pamphlet to which we have alluded, which will be sent to them without cost by the introducer as above.

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Very few of the great minds of this Country have come from the city, or the cradle of the rich. The farm and the workshop have supplied by far the largest number of our eminent men.—Dr. Hall.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## TWO ITEMS ESSENTIAL.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

In the keeping of dairy cows for profit two items are essential: One is to keep good cows and the other is to keep them well. A cow that is a good dairy animal should be fed up to her full capacity for digestion and assimilation. Any feeding below this is a failure to receive the full possible profit.

In all cases and with all animals the food of support must come first. The animal must have sufficient food to sustain animal life and waste first, what she eats over and above this is what she is able to convert into milk or flesh.

It is necessary if the largest flow of milk or the best gain in flesh is secured to supply her with all of the food that she can consume to an advantage. It is possible to over feed a dairy cow as any other animal; by stimulating the appetite she may be induced to consume more than her system can digest or assimilate. In addition to the waste of feed a cow that is overfed cannot make the most out of her food because her system is overtaxed and it is impossible for her to utilize her food properly. Generally with the dairy cow a safe rule is to feed all that she will eat up clean at once. If this is done, it will be the exception if she is overfed.

There are two decided advantages in having a good cow: One is that she is a hearty eater. A cow cannot make a liberal quantity of milk unless she has the material from which to manufacture it. In addition to being a hearty eater she must have the capacity to digest and convert her food into milk. These are the two most important essentials in the

make up of a good cow. Her breed is not of so much importance as that she possesses these qualities most fully, for no matter how well bred she may be, if she does not eat heartily and convert her food over and above what is necessary for support, into milk, she is not and cannot be made a profitable dairy cow.

The advantage in her being well bred is that, if of a dairy strain, she is more certain to possess these essentials than if she is of no particular breed; but she must possess these essentials if she is a profitable dairy animal.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

## SOME PROFITABLE CROPS.

### RHUBARB—PIE PLANT.

In early spring, when the people in cities and villages are hankering for something green to take the place of winter preserves, comes this welcome acid leaf stalk. It is a relish that commends itself at once to the popular taste. In the gardens around our large cities, it is cultivated on a small scale; scarcely enough for a sparse supply to those who can pay liberally for the luxury. It should be so abundant that the masses of the people could have a full supply, and at a very low price. The amount which an acre will produce is hardly credible; depending of course, on the condition of the soil and the methods of cultivation. A very small price, however, will make it a very profitable crop.

The soil should be, for the best results, reasonably deep, with a clay subsoil to retain any fertilizer which may be used. It should be prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing to the depth of ten or twelve inches, if the surface soil will permit, getting it into con-



dition as for a garden. Less work will bring a smaller crop, but why not have the largest crop possible?

For a large plantation the roots may be grown from seed planted in March or April in good soil, and transplanted when four or five inches high into nursery rows about twelve inches apart. Keep free from weeds, cultivate well and the next spring they may be placed out where they are intended to stand permanently.

Old roots may be purchased, however, and these may be divided by a hatchet into sets of one or two eyes. The crop from these roots comes quicker, of course, than from the seed; and a single year's crop will pay for a large number of roots.

The roots should stand, in field culture, in rows four feet apart and three feet in the row. This will give 3630 roots to the acre. When first set out they should be partly shaded with loose brush to protect from the heat of the sun, and the young plants require moisture when transplanted; but they will not thrive in wet ground, however rich it may be. If old roots are used, they should be placed in good well drained land, and cultivated and enriched thoroughly.

Let grow the first year without pulling; the second year pull about half a crop; and the third year a full crop may be had. This from old roots divided. After this for about five years the maximum crop may be depended upon; after which it will go down. But the old roots may be divided and new plantations set out so that there may never be a failure.

Forty tons of Rhubarb have been grown on an acre, and half that amount

makes an enormous crop when compared with any other crop as to profit. It is generally sold by the pound and brings 5c. a pound in February and March gradually falling to 1c. a pound in May and June. It should not be pulled after June 15. Twenty tons at 1c. a pound is \$400; at 3c. a pound, it is \$1200 to the acre.

Rhubarb has no insect enemies and is subject to no diseases. The stalk is always clean and perfect; and it responds to good culture by producing massive stalks of the very best acid for pies and tarts and puddings, as well as for table sauce.

When preparing it for market it should be cut from the leaf and the stalks bunched of uniform size. It will not wither as quickly when the leaf is cut from it as when it is left on. Four or five pounds make a very good sized bunch in early spring.

Rhubarb can be forced in early spring by inverting a barrel over the root and piling around the barrel fermenting stable manure. The enrichment of the ground and the heat give a great impetus to the growth. The stalks are very large, and they bring high prices in the market. Of course this is not practicable on a very large scale. The ordinary methods of forcing it in the hot bed, or in the green house by steam heat, may also be used.

We are greatly in favor of crops which are profitable and which do not require all the work of planting anew every year. The more permanent the crop the better for the farmer; when in addition to permanence, we have freedom from disease and from all insect enemies, we have a great prize.



In these respects we consider Rhubarb as one of the best crops cultivated on the farm.

#### ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

Prof. A. Brooks, in his address recently before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, incidentally shows the little value to be placed upon soil analysis. The paragraph reads as follows:

"Even the poorest of the soils lately analysed by us, the Agawam "plain" land, contains as much nitrogen in the upper six inches as eight enormous crops of corn; as much phosphoric acid as twenty-nine such crops and as much potash as twenty-eight such crops. Of course we all know that most of this plant food must be in unavailable forms, for this Agawam "plain" land will not produce even one good crop of corn without manure or fertilizer."

#### MARKET GARDENING.

Extracts from an article read by Mr. Lucien Soniat, of Jefferson Parish, before the 8th annual session of the State Agricultural Society, held at Opelousas, La. They are as useful for this region as for that to which they primarily refer, allowance to be made for the differences of climate:

Agriculture is the basis of all wealth. Without it no leading pursuits can prosper, and yet no other leading industry has been so greatly neglected by those who pursue it, or so little fostered by those individually interested. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations are necessary to teach us how to care for stock, orchards, dairies, etc., preventing thereby the innumerable leaks in farm-

ing; how to prepare and manure different classes of soil for different vegetables for different crops, and how to plant, to cultivate, to harvest and to sell the various farm products.

Moon farming of twenty-five years ago must go. The customs and prejudices of centuries are soon to disappear. The farmers who are uniformly successful are those who carefully prepare and enrich the soil, who plant at the proper season, and cultivate their crops carefully. Such farmers never fail, and crops with them, even planted on the second or third day before the "moon is out," whatever they may be, not only "raise from the ground," but yield abundantly. Let us award all influence and honor the moon is justly entitled to, whether "made of green cheese" or cinders and rocks, but with the aid of science agriculture will be relieved from senseless whims and traditional superstition.

The business of market gardening though pleasant, healthful and profitable, is a laborious one from which anyone not accustomed to manual labor would quickly shrink. The labor is not what may be termed heavy but the hours are long. Those who wish to live by gardening cannot be too often told the danger of spreading over too large an area, more particularly in starting. Every operation in cultivating ground should be made by horse power whenever practicable to do so. When selecting land, do not be deceived by any one who tells you that if not naturally good, the soil may be made so by cultivation and manure. These will help, certainly, but only as education improves the shallow mind. Luxuriant crops can no more be expected from a thin and poor soil, no matter how

much it is cultivated, than fertile ideas from a shallow brain, educate it as you will.

Every laborer of the soil concedes the importance of drainage, yet it is really astonishing to observe how men will work land year after year, wasting annually, by loss of crops, twice or four times the amount required to thoroughly drain it. The quantity, quality and proper application of manures is of the utmost importance in all gardening operations, and few have any conception of the immense quantity necessary to produce the heavy crops seen in our market gardens. Fifty to one hundred tons of barn manure are sometimes used per acre. Of concentrated manure perhaps the cheapest and best for general purposes is cotton seed meal, or cotton seed meal mixed with acid phosphate and kainit. The following formula has been found very good. Nitrogen, 4 per cent, trailable phosphate acid, 9 per cent, potash 3 per cent.

Weeds should never be seen in a garden whether for pleasure or profit. It is short sighted economy to delay their destruction until they start to grow, for the soil will feed them in preference to the planted crops.

If there is one thing of paramount importance in vegetable gardening it is purity of seed. A gardener should never risk his crop without testing his seed unless he has implicit confidence in the source from whence it has been purchased.

Among those safe for two years are beans and peas of all kinds, pepper, carrot, egg plant, okra, salsify; safe for three years, asparagus, endive, lettuce, parsley, spinach and radish; those safe for five

years, cauliflower, cabbage, celery and turnip. Those possessing the greatest vitality are beets, cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash and tomatoes, the time ranging from five to ten years.

A frequent source of complaint is the fact of seeds failing to germinate during long continued dry weather, and it is very important that the gardener should always apply common sense to his work and not simply follow routine, for what will suit for one condition of soil or atmosphere would be unnecessary, or even wrong, for another. As seed sowing is the starting point of cropping, a thorough knowledge of the conditions necessary for the germination of the different varieties will go far toward putting the tyro in gardening well on the way to success. The very general want of knowledge in this matter is too often the cause of much undeserved censure upon the seedsman, for in nine cases out of ten the failure is not with the seeds, but results from the time or manner of planting. Most of our gardeners are from France, Germany or Italy. The most of them come here with a thorough contempt of our rougher style of doing things, a practical style, born of our necessities in the higher cost of labor, and it is next to impossible to convince one in a dozen of them that there is anything in horticultural matters here that he needs to be informed of. Accordingly he starts his seed just as he would have done in his country, and is astonished to find that all spindles and runs to seed. If his knowledge of the art had been based on common sense instead of the blind routine acquired in a different climate, he would have studied our soil and season better. It is just such errors as this that make the market

gardener find fault with his seed-man.

Cultivators of the most limited experience soon discover that the same kind of a crop cannot be grown on the same ground for many years in succession without deterioration.

1. Plants of the same family should not be planted to succeed each other.

2. Plants which occupy the ground for a number of years should be succeeded by annual plants.

3. Crops grown for heads should be succeeded by crops grown for their bulbs and roots.

The best remedy against insects is a fertile soil. The amateur gardener may save his dozen or two of cabbages, cucumbers and melons by daily picking off or destroying the insects, but when it comes to broad acres, I much doubt if any remedy will be found to be practicable. We have one consolation in knowing that the pests are only periodical, and never continue so as to permanently destroy.

The following vegetables can be cultivated profitably:

Asparagus must be planted in a rich bed. Artichoke is of easy culture; transplant in January. Bush, snap and pole beans are tender plants; should be planted at the time Indian Corn is planted. Beets are a valuable crop, and an excellent article to ship. Cabbages are cultivated more extensively than any other vegetable we grow. They are also considered to be the most profitable of all crops of our gardens on congenial soil. Careful ploughing in turning under a peavine crop, a thorough preparation of the soil before planting, and a liberal

supply of fertilizer are absolutely necessary. Celery may be planted from Aug. 15th to Sept. It requires a cool, moist atmosphere; it is therefore difficult for us to compete with the North, but we return to them the compliment as they have to submit to our early spring vegetables. Cucumbers are vegetables perhaps better fitted than any other for shipping, and give always a good return for the money invested. The cultivation of lettuce, we may say, is universal, from its tractableness and freedom from nearly all insects and diseases. It is manageable in the hands of every one. It is the most important vegetable cultivated, engaging our attention throughout the entire year. Musk melon is easily cultivated, and pays well in a dry season. Onions, next to cabbage, perhaps, are the most profitable crop of our market garden. The tomato is one of the most important of all garden products, and is easily cultivated.

When the crops are ready for the market or shipment, let the packages be clean and well made. Put each grade of vegetables in separate packages. Five crates of first class vegetables or fruit and five more crates of inferior ones sold, each lot separate, will bring a much better price than if the contents of the ten crates were mixed. When you ship to a commission merchant, be sure to select a competent and honest one, who will not combine with certain unscrupulous "sharks" always found around our markets, railroad depots and steamboat landings, to plunder the labor of the farmers and enrich themselves, by paying for his crops 25 or 30 per cent. of what the consumer will be made to pay at full value, thereby realizing a profit of 100 or



200 per cent. on the investment of the capital for less than a week.

This method of dishonest men just described and the very high rates charged by railroads and steamboats for truck for short distances, are the main reasons truck farming has not been, as a rule, more profitable. Whenever the truck farmer or his commission merchant shall compel the so called vegetable dealers to be satisfied with 20 to 25 per cent. profit, then, and then only, can truck farming be made profitable.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

#### **KEEP SHEEP SHELTERED.**

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Because sheep can live out of doors all winter, quite a class who keep sheep have got the idea that it is necessary for their health and thrift to turn them out every day during the winter. There is hardly any question but that when the weather will admit, without exposing them to cold and storms, it will be best to let them have a free run during the day.

From the time what may be considered cold weather in the fall until reasonably settled weather in the spring, it will be found a good plan to shelter the sheep at night and also on all extremely cold and on stormy days. It is of no possible advantage to allow sheep to be exposed to cold any more than any other class of stock; in fact sheep suffer more from being exposed to a cold rain or snow than almost any other class of stock, for the reason that their coat of wool is so thick that when it gets wet it requires so much longer time for it to dry out, that they must of necessity suffer more.

It is a very good plan to arrange feed

lots convenient to their shelter where they can be allowed to run out on pleasant days and this feed lot should have good feed racks in which hay, fodder or straw can be fed. If the shelter can be arranged so that the sheep can run in and out as best suits them, all the better.

When sheep are confined care should be taken to see that good ventilation is provided, as it is very detrimental to their health to compel them to breathe impure air, something they must do if good ventilation is not provided. Another item in maintaining good health is to see that the quarters are dry underfoot; mud engenders footrot, and dirty, wet or filthy quarters are even worse in this respect. Even where care is taken to keep dry and to provide good breeding it is often an advantage to sprinkle lime or carbolic acid occasionally around in order to destroy any germs of disease that may have collected. With sheep, as with other stock, it is much easier to maintain good health than to cure disease after it makes its appearance, and protection from cold and storms as well as clean comfortable quarters are important items in receiving and maintaining good health and thrift.

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For The Maryland Farmer.

#### **OKLAHOMA.**

I thought it might interest your readers to know something of Oklahoma and its resources. A Marylander myself, I immigrated here to better my condition, and while I love dear old Maryland, "My Maryland," I feel a deep interest and fondness for the territory of my adoption and the enterprising, healthy people who live here. The territory com-

## THE MARYLAND FARMER.

prises about 9,400 square miles and has a population to-day of at least 250,000 people. A large portion of these are engaged in agriculture. We have comparatively few foreigners; they are principally American born citizens. Many were poor when they settled on their claims, but by industry they have now fine farms, many of them in a high state of cultivation. Capital so far has not yet sought investment here to any great extent but from the almost unlimited natural resources of the territory, and the fine opportunities offering the money maker within our borders, it must very soon attract those possessing large means for investment. The taxable property of the territory amounts to \$19,947,922.86, and this does not include very much real property save in the cities. We have four lines of railroad in Oklahoma. Several other lines are in contemplation, and yet we have not enough lines for the business offering. An east and west line is very much needed to bring us in close contact with Indian territory, thus opening up vast resources of commerce. There are 56 banks, of which six are National banks, in the territory. All the National banks are sound and prosperous. The public school system is here in its perfection, and neat school houses dot the whole country. In most all the counties Normal Institutes are held for training teachers. The school population numbers over 75,000. The Territorial University at Norman is a growing Institution and is supported mainly by taxation. It has four able professors and one instructor. The course of studies is a severe one, and the graduates will be as fully equipped in all branches of learning as

those from any Eastern Institution. The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and lately an Agricultural Experiment Station are in full operation. The former offers a course of study which is broad, liberal and practical having for its leading object, Agriculture. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people of Oklahoma. The soil is in the main very fertile, consisting largely of sandy loam, easy of cultivation. In wheat Oklahoma leads the world, and her flour took second premiums at the World's Fair, and I am told that the flour that took first premium was made from Oklahoma wheat. Corn is a good crop, while cotton is fast becoming one of the standard crops, and is of the very finest quality. Peanuts grow to an enormous size. Oats as well. Trucking is very largely followed.—Water melons of the finest flavor are raised here in abundance; while sweet and Irish potatoes grow luxuriantly. In time the territory is destined to become a great fruit raising country; already grapes grow to perfection. Stock raising is becoming quite general, and many fine blooded horses are being brought into the territory. The pasture lands are well set in grass, and dairying is being taken up by many of our progressive farmers. Deposits of coal, copper, iron, asbestos, asphalt, gypsum are found in various parts of the territory. In the Wichita mountains many rich specimens of gold ore have been found. Old mines are here found which, hundreds of years ago, were worked by Spaniards. Building stone of excellent quality is found in many places. The question of Statehood is now being agitated but the feeling is divided on this subject, some being

opposed to Statehood with the present boundaries of the territory, preferring to wait until such a time as Oklahoma and the Indian territory may be admitted as one State. Some are in favor of seeking admission with our present boundaries.

AN OLD MARYLANDER.

### ICE HOUSES.

A great deal is said and written about constructing ice houses and keeping ice. The few simple, but essential requisites for making a satisfactory ice house, are, first, perfect drainage, with perfect exclusion of air below; second, good ventilation above; third, ample non-conducting material around and above the ice; fourth, total exclusion of air and water from the ice, and the filling of the house in dry cold weather. If these rules are observed, it matters not of what the house is constructed. When ice is packed solid, there is no thawing except on the outside of the mass, hence it is best to cut the blocks as uniformly as possible so that they will pack snugly and regularly. Thus, if the house is 12 feet square, blocks 2x3 would make a layer having six blocks one way and four the other. And the next layer might be placed to break joints with the first, and so on.

### PROTECTION OF GAME IN MARYLAND.

Mr. John Henry Keene, Jr., of Baltimore, is taking a great deal of interest in game preservation in the State. From an article in the "American" we quote:

"I cannot sufficiently express my gratification at the timely words of Dr.

Samuel I. Fort upon the imperative necessity of a game organization in this State. The doctor truly says that the money spent by Maryland sportsmen in other States, if expended under the regime of such a State institution as he suggests, would soon give us an abundance of ducks, geese, woodcock and quail in Maryland. The disappearance of the ducks from the Havre de Grace flats and all our shores is wholly and solely attributable to bad laws, and no enforcement whatever of them even attempted. The Eastern Shore ducking points, from Easton to the superb feeding ground of the Synepuxent Bay, are in the armed possession of tramps, from Delaware mostly, who live by firing upon the fowl at their nightly feeding grounds. A gentleman who attempted last winter to arrest one of these marauders, was fired upon by the piratical crew. The State machinery is helpless and hopeless. Dr. Fort shows clearly the way, and the only way, to stock the State with game.

It will be very easy to get together, as Dr. Fort suggests, the sportsmen of Maryland and effect an organization in each county. Their delegates could report at a State convention. It is impossible to realize the advantages which such an organization would afford within the next few years. I shall do all in my power to aid in carrying into effect the wise measures he recommended.

Major Brackett made some excellent points in his speech before the Canners' Convention in this city, when he proposed to show in detail, at the Exposition of '97; the work of canning—its perfect cleanliness and the preservation of the healthful qualities of fruit and vegetables.



Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

About 3000 marriage ceremonies are performed each day throughout the world.

Horses are so plentiful in Chili and Buenos Ayers that it is not uncommon for beggars to ride.

Lobengula, the Zulu King, killed in 1893, means in Zulu language, "Driven-by-the-Wind."

In Australia, spring begins August 20th; summer, November 10th; autumn, February 20th; and winter, May 20th.

China raises and consumes more ducks than any country in the world. On some duck farms 50,000 a year are raised.

The great polar or arctic bear which had been on exhibition at the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London is dead after 23 years of captivity.

A loud clap of thunder will cause a lobster to drop his claws, a crawfish his fins, a woman to scream, a cat to become deaf, a pig's nose to bleed, and milk to turn sour.

A half pound of dried currants, in lieu of oats, is said to be the feed of the Sultan's horses in Egypt, and this is claimed to be the secret of the animal's great endurance.

The largest plow in the world is owned by Richard Gird, of San Bernardino Co., California. This immense sod turner stands 18 feet high and weighs 30,000 lbs. It runs by steam.

The largest log of mahogany on record has recently arrived at New York. It weighs more than 21 tons, and was felled in Guatemala, and floated 300 miles down a river to the coast.

There are no native kangaroos except on the continent of Australia. That country contains about 11,000,000 of them. Over 1,000,000 skins are shipped to the United States for use in bootmaking. Each skin will make about four pairs of ordinary sized shoes.

The principle of the modern plow was laid down by Thomas Jefferson. A plow consists of two wedges, a cutting and a lifting wedge—and Jefferson discovered and enunciated the proportions of each and the relation each

bore to the other. Before his day no two smiths made plows alike; now they are made in accordance with a mathematical formula.

The late Czar's last present to the German Emperor consisted of seven wild boars and twenty wild sows, which were intended for the imperial shooting grounds at Rominten, in East Prussia, where they arrived on Nov. 18. The Emperor's return gift is to be some splendid stags.

Wyoming has 30,000 square miles of coal deposits. There are 5,000 miles of irrigating canals, watering 2,000,000 acres. The canals cost over \$10,000,000. The live stock interests exceed \$100,000,000 in value. Over \$5,000,000 in bullion has been taken from the mines in one county.

An Italian Jesuit missionary priest, Father Rossignoli, one of the Europeans captured by the Mahdi at the fall of Khartown in January 1893, has escaped from his long confinement at Omdurman, in the Soudan, and made his way by Beiber and Assouan, to Cairo, where he has been hospitably received.

An apple tree known to be 143 years old on the property of Mrs. Della Hotchkiss, in Cheshire, Conn., was destroyed by a recent storm. It bore fruit every fall, but only on one side each year. The side that bore fruit one year would be barren the next. The tree yielded about 140 bushels annually.

Mithridates, King of Pontus, whose period ranged from 124 to 64 B. C., is stated to have made himself poison proof by dosing himself with graduated amounts until his system acquired, as in the case of the morphia-drinker of to-day, a "tolerance" to the action of drugs. We also learn that the King believed in his discovery of a universal antidote which would counteract the effect of any and every poison. This antidote, appropriately enough, was called "Mithridaticum." One ingredient in the antidote was the blood of the Pontic duck. This bird was supposed to live on poisonous food, hence it was regarded as having acquired a personal immunity from the action of poison.

### BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society was held at the Carrollton Hotel, Saturday, December 29th. Mr. W. S. Powell, presided. A resolution asking the stockholders to loan the society \$2.00 per share on their holdings and take certificates of indebtedness for the same was adopted. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year. Alex. McCormick, D. M. Mathews, S. M. Shoemaker, Chas. A. Councilman, W. H. Wright, E. G. Merryman, G. O. Wilson, F. von Kapff, Joshua Horner, Jr., Geo. W. Yellott, C. Lyon Rogers and T. V. Richardson. The officers elected are President, Frederick von Kapff; Vice President, S. M. Shoemaker, Treasurer, Joshua Horner, Jr.; Secretary, H. C. Longnecker.

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## FERTILIZERS.

CONDUCTED BY H. J. PATTERSON,  
Of the Maryland Ag'l. Experiment Station.  
Contributions and Queries Invited from  
all Sources.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

### THE RELATION OF ORIGINAL and Natural Vegetation to the Adaptability of Soil for Tobacco Culture and the means by which Cultivated Plants cause Tobacco Soils to Deteriorate.

It is a well known fact used as a guide in actual practice that the original and natural growths of a soil indicate the adaptability of the soil for tobacco culture. It is also a well recognized fact

that certain crops will materially change the adaptability of a soil to the production of good tobacco, and it is often impossible to produce good tobacco after the soil has been cropped with certain plants, and that the soil is always deteriorated by being cultivated for those crops. The question now comes: What is the relation between those plants and the tobacco plant, and why should the marked deterioration take place?

Experiments have proven that there is a direct relation between the elements contained in the ash of the tobacco plant and the quality of the leaf, and that the food given to the plant has a marked influence upon the quality of the product. It has also been shown that chlorine has a more marked influence on the product than any other one element, and when present in the soil in large quantities is taken up by the tobacco plant to such a degree as to injure the burning quality considerably by modifying the alkalinity of the ash.

Now let us see if the feeding habits of the plant, which grow naturally on our lands and on those which we commonly cultivate, do not in some way account for the preference of certain soils for tobacco, and also account for the poor quality of the tobacco raised after the land has been cropped in some of our other crops. In the study of the ash constituent of the tobacco plant, chlorine and potash seemed to have the most marked effect upon quality; consequently, we should naturally expect to find that those elements of the soil and their relation to other crops would throw some light upon the question under consideration.

In order to study this phase of the question, the chlorine and potash con-

tents of the principal plants, natural and cultivated, in the tobacco sections, have been compiled and are given in accompanying table together with the ratio of chlorine to the potash used by these plants on the average.

**Showing the Relative Amounts of  
Chlorine and Potash used by plants  
Common in Tobacco Sections.**

	CHLORINE CL.	POTASH K O 2	RATIO OF CHLORINE TO POTASH.
<b>WOODS :—</b>			
Chestnut	0.9	13.0	1:14.4
Hickory	0.3	13.9	1:63.0
Oak	0.2	10.0	1:50.0
Pine (Black)	0.7	10.4	1:14.9
Pine (Old Field)	0.6	2.5	1: 4.2
Pine (Red)	4.0	5.2	1: 1.3
Pine (White)	0.2	15.3	1:76.5
Pine (Yellow)	0.8	13.0	1:16.2
<b>CULTIVATED PLANTS :—</b>			
Corn (Fodder)	1.4	36.3	1:25.9
Corn (Grain)	0.9	29.8	1:33.1
Oats (Straw)	4.4	26.4	1: 6.0
Oats (Grain)	0.9	17.9	1:19.9
Rye (Straw)	2.2	22.6	1:10.3
Rye (Grain)	0.5	32.1	1:64.2
Wheat (Straw)	1.7	13.7	1: 8.0
Wheat (Grain)	0.3	31.2	1:104.0
Potatoes (Tuber)	2.8	59.8	1:21.4
Potatoes (Vine)	4.6	14.5	1: 3.2
Clover (Red)	3.7	34.5	1: 9.3
Timothy	5.0	28.8	1: 5.8
Broom Sedge (Andropogen Virginicus)	6.4	13.9	1: 2.2

It is well known in Maryland that the pine lands (commonly a species of red pine) are the best lands for tobacco; the chestnut lands rank next; and the oak and hickory lands are commonly regarded as poor tobacco soils. In some sections of the State (fields termed "old fields,") are allowed to remain idle for some time, with an idea of reclaiming them for tobacco. The most prominent growth of these old fields at first is broom sedge grass (Andropogen Virginicus)

and if the field is allowed to run long enough it comes up in pines, known as old field pines. Now by turning to the table we find that there is a very great difference in the ratio of chlorine to potash taken out of the soil by these different plants. We also know that in a given section soils do not vary very greatly in their contents for chlorine, consequently we see that the difference in amount of chlorine left in the soil by these natural growths is very material, and enough to account for a difference in the quality of tobacco grown on the different classes of soils.

An examination of the table also shows that the different cultivated crops take up very different proportions of potash and chlorine, and we can see how these crops would soon create a marked difference in the relative amounts of these foods in the soil, and even this difference would be exaggerated when we consider that the amount of available potash would be used up while all the chlorides of the soil would be readily available.

The figures given in the table for the "Old field pines" and for the broom sedge show that these plants are valuable renovators of tobacco lands that produce tobacco of poor quality; and the practice of farmers of turning fields out and allowing them to grow up in sedge and pine is supported by good scientific reasons.

H. J. P.

### QUESTIONS.

1. What is the fertilizing value of pulverized granite?

Some granites, so called, contain a small per cent of potash in the form of a double silicate of alumina and potash. This potash is insoluble in water and



unavailable to plants in its natural state; consequently would have no commercial value as a fertilizer.

2. Are vegetables grown with pou-drette heathful or otherwise?

Night soil or pou-drette that has been thoroughly incorporated with the soil has no harmful effect on vegetables. In some cases where the soil is largely impregnated with pou-drette and it has not been thoroughly incorporated with the soil the cultivation will cause the fine particles to settle in a dust on the vegetables and be held on them mechanically often causing them to be obnoxious in many ways; this is notably true with cabbage grown under such circumstances. There is nothing that will be taken in through the roots that would produce any harmful results. By thorough and complete composting and their plowing into the soil all danger of mechanical contamination can be avoided.

3. Does dried blood carry with it any disease elements through the soil into the plant and fruit?

No, it can not. The temperature to which the blood is submitted in the process of manufacturing kills most if not all such germs that might be in the blood; but even if such was not the case they would be oxidized and killed in the soil and could not possibly be taken up by the roots of plants.

H. J. P.

#### RECLAIMING A MUCK SWAMP

Professor Robert C. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, in Bulletin 113, October 1894, says in regard to reclaiming a muck swamp:

Serious mistakes have been made by the attempt to break up and cultivate a

muck bed and putting in ordinary farm crops. The first step in reclaiming such swamp is to thoroughly drain it to the depth of three feet, removing surplus water and causing the muck to settle and consolidate, changing its spongy texture and making a firm soil. In this way it becomes capable of holding moisture, and loses its "frostiness" by becoming a better conductor of heat from the subsoil. This drainage and consolidation of mucky lands are necessary conditions for reclaiming and preparing for successful cultivation. The evidence of improvement is seen in the settling of the soil the gradual disappearance of wild grasses and sedges, and the appearance of bone-set and red-top and June grass. These changes are promoted by a top dressing of wood ashes; even leached ashes if applied in liberal doses will make a great improvement. Sometimes by sowing seed of red top on the surface of such consolidated swamp and lightly scratching it in with a light harrow a good meadow may be secured, giving a fair crop of hay for a number of years.

When it is decided to plow up a partially reclaimed muck swamp, this should be done late in the fall, and only a thin slice of the cheesy muck brought to the surface; thirty bushels of slaked lime should be scattered over each acre and this incorporated with the soil by harrowing.

#### Cream in Boston Usage.

This eating of cream and currants is nothing new, although it now provokes discussion. There are men that eat cream on raw tomatoes, on currants, even on gooseberries and roll their eyes in ecstasy. Others swear that he alone knows the

supreme glory of a melon who pours cream into the half of one and then scoops with a spoon. There is no inexorable regulating of taste in these matters. A well known epicure in town insisted the other day that lettuce should always be treated with sugar and vinegar. On the other hand, Mr. Arlo Bates, just before his setting sail for Europe, received a severe shock from the seeing of an apparantly respectable man pouring cream on strawberries and then mashing the berries with the back of a spoon.—*Boston Journal.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### FALLING OF LEAVES.

To the Editor of Maryland Farmer :

Your Journal comes regularly and I always find in it matters of interest and value.

In the "Holiday Number" just received appears an error which I think may as well not be perpetuated. It concerns the falling of leaves. What is stated as the cause of the phenomenon is altogether wrong. The bud is not formed at all under the leaf-stalk, but in the axil of the leaf; that is, in the angle made of the leaf and the stem bearing it. This bud, moreover, is found in the summer and autumn and has gone to sleep when the leaf falls and would have nothing to do in pushing the leaf off. The process is a genuine amputation performed by a layer of cells which at once serves to protect the leaf scar which is to be left and at the same time so nearly severs connection between leaf and stem that wind or freezing generally completes the separation. This amputating layer is formed as a rule only after the leaf has

emptied its contents of starch, sugar, proteids, etc., back into the buds stems and roots and it is incidental to the changes and the transfer of these substances that appear the beautiful tints of autumn foliage.

B. W. BARTON.

#### The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

A large number of the members of the American Guernsey Cattle Club were present or represented at the annual meeting of the club in New York, December 12th, 1894.

The most important change made was the approval of a plan for the publication of the Herd Register in quarterly issues and with a supplement to be known as the Guernsey Breeders' Journal.

President Silas Betts, Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H., were re elected as were also the two members of the executive committee whose terms expired, Messrs. J. M. Caldwell and N. K. Fairbank.

A pleasant feeling prevailed at the close of the meeting not only regarding the success of the meeting but over the renewed interest and growing popular demands for Guernseys which the increased correspondence and business of the office indicated.

W. H. CALDWELL, *Secretary.*

#### Rawlings Implement Co.

The Baltimore Farm Implement Company drops this name and will hereafter be known as Rawlings Implement Co., 209 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. It is under the same management as heretofore, which is all that is necessary to insure its customers of prompt service and first class goods of every description in their line

For the Maryland Farmer.

### EXPOSITION ITEMS.

**Baltimore's Great Centennial of 1897**  
Notes from Headquarters.

The Centennial Exposition is being well advertised in all parts of the world as is evidenced by inquiries which are daily received at headquarters asking for all sorts of information relative to space, concessions and privileges.

"Point Breese," which is situated below Canton, facing the Bay, and intersected by Colegate Creek, is growing in favor as a proposed Exposition site. The land here is well elevated, practically level, and well calculated for building purposes, easy of access by steam or electric roads, and also by steamboat. Visitors coming by water or railroads can be landed directly upon the Exposition grounds without adding materially to the present rail or wharfage facilities.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill providing for the entry free of duty of foreign exhibits.

The East Baltimore Business Men's Improvement Association is actively engaged in booming "Patterson Park" as an Exposition site, and in connection therewith are advocating an extension of "Patterson Park." They have petitioned the city council to condemn about 100 acres adjacent to the present park.

Atlanta, Ga., is making good progress with her Exposition which is to open in September of this year. The State Legislature has just appropriated \$17,500 for a State display. The agents of the Atlanta Exposition now in South America are suggesting to proposed exhibitors that they will have a good opportunity after the close of the Atlanta Exposition to display their wares in Nashville in '96, and in Baltimore in 1897.

A syndicate in Antwerp, Belgium, has submitted plans for an Oriental Village.

Major Brackett, Gen'l Manager of the Exposition Association, delivered an address before the Atlantic States Canner's Association, explaining the plan and scope of the Exposition. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Major for his address, and the members

of the association expressed themselves individually as favoring active co-operation in the Exposition scheme.

The agent of the well known Hagenbachs Trained Animal Show has been in conference with the Exposition management relative to a large exhibit in 1897, which will, if satisfactory arrangements are made, partake of the nature of an animal show in a covered building, and a Zoo in the adjoining enclosure.

Fifty seven committees, aggregating a membership of 320 persons, have been provided with subscription books with which to secure subscriptions to the Stock of the Association, and it is hoped that the month of January will see the greater part of the first issue of Stock subscribed for. The first issue of Stock amounts to \$500,000.

Several propositions have been made for the erection of steel towers of various designs combining roof gardens, elevators, etc.

The Baltimore Implement & Vehicle Association held their annual banquet on the 27th inst. Major Geo. C. Wedderburn, Secretary of the Exposition Association, was present and delivered an address pertaining chiefly to the proposed experimental farm to be established at the Exposition. This project was unanimously endorsed by the I. & V., Association, the members proposing to give special attention to an exhibit of farm implements and vehicles, and to do everything possible to make this feature of the Exposition a great success.

### Late Literary News.

An old fashioned sea story full of interest and adventure, with a strong love motive, is begun by W. Clark Russell in the January Cosmopolitan. "Ouida" succeeds Froude, Gosse, Lang, and other distinguished writers with an instalment of the "Great Passions of History" series, which has been appearing in The Cosmopolitan. A discussion is aroused by Mr. Edward Bok's article on "The Young Man and the Church," which will consume tons of ink before it is settled. Just preceeding the famous Char-



cot's death he prepared an article for the Cosmopolitan on Pasteur, to be published after Pasteur's death. But Charcot has died first, and so with the consent of Charcot's executors, the article is given now.

#### A Calendar.

Almost everyone has use for a calendar, and the one published by N. W. Ayer & Son, the Newspaper Advertising Agents of Philadelphia, is a very fine one. The handsome copy for 1895 carries on its seal their motto, "Keeping Everlasting At It Brings Success." The size is generous, and the work a beautiful specimen of the printers' art. The price is 25 cents, delivered everywhere post paid, and in perfect condition.

#### A New Enterprise.

The new store of the Maryland Agricultural Co., 32 W. Pratt Street, has recently been completed and they now present the finest building and best display, in their line, in this city; complete in every detail and with facilities unsurpassed for supplying everything for farm and garden. In their sample rooms are displayed the most improved and modern machinery for every department of Agriculture. A few of the many novelties in the Dairy department, are, Cream Separators, Babcock Tests, Lactometers, Dog Powers, Baby Tread Powers, one horse sweep powers, Oil Engines, Aerators, etc. For cultivating and plowing, Harrows of every description, are seen, Disk, Cutaway, Spring Tooth, both lever and float, and plows of every size and for all soils. The Plant Transplanter is probably one of the greatest curiosities in the exhibit, this machine plants or sets out all kinds of plants; it makes the furrow, waters the plant, and covers it; it is complete automatic, making its own season and actually putting the plant in the ground which no other machine does. The ladies will be interested in the Von Culin Incubator display; the machine obtained three medals and a diploma at the Worlds Fair and made an average of 92 per cent there out of 64 hatches. The seed department is replete in the finest and freshest

stock grown. The display of Vehicles, Farm and Delivery Wagons, is ample for all needs. We learn that a new catalogue will soon be issued, which will be a model of its kind and we suggest that our readers send for it; as it will be mailed free upon application.

#### New York and Florida Special.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, in connection with the Atlantic Coast Line, will place in service Monday, January 7th, the New York and Florida Special for the season of 1895, leaving Baltimore 9.27 P. M., daily except Sunday, arriving at Jacksonville 7.05 P. M., the following day. Train composed of Pullman vestibule sleeping cars and dining car. No extra fare, except the usual Pullman charges, will be required.

#### A New and Useful Enterprise.

The advantages of bathing and soaking strained or bruised limbs, of the general improvement produced in the health of horses that have undergone a salt water treatment, has induced Dr. J. W. Spranklin, the well known veterinary Surgeon, 1311 to 1321 Harford Avenue, to open an establishment on the Chesapeake Bay where every care in the shape of medical treatment, winter pasture, or other board is afforded at the small charge of \$10 per month. Dr. Spranklin's stables are fitted up with box stalls and every convenience and it must be a very sick horse indeed that does not recover under the doctor's clever and experienced treatment at this equine asylum.

#### THE FAMILY COW.

She's broad in her hips and long in her rump,  
A straight and flat back without even a hump  
She's wide in her lips and calm in her eyes,  
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs,  
She's slight in her neck and small in her tail,  
She's wide in her breast and good at the pail.  
She's fine in her bone and silky of skin,  
She's a grazier without and a butcher within.

# Baltimore Business Directory.

- Accountant.** Expert Accountant.  
Wm. F. Rogers, 325 N. Charles St.
- Agricultural Implements,** Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street.
- Ag'l Implements, Fertilizers.** Roloson Bros., 1900 to 1910 Frederick Ave.
- Attorney at Law** Broker in Business Opportunities  
G. W. Hume C. aig, 319 Law B'ld'g
- Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's,** Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles
- Baltimore Transfer Co.,** 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight
- Brunswick Cafe.** Rooms for Gentlemen.  
526 N. Calvert Street.
- Business College** School of Shorthand, Typewriting.  
C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles
- Barber's Supplies.** (Largest House South.)  
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore
- Farm Supply Co.** S. Luther Lamberd, Sec'y & Sup't.  
Agr'l Imp., Seeds, 114 Light St.
- Grain Drills.** Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager.  
414 S. Eutaw Street.
- Grain Drills.** Bickford & Huffman Co.,  
B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.
- Carriage & Wagon W'ks.** Peters Carriage & Wagon W'ks, 2001 Frederick Ave
- Carriage Builders,** Martin L. McCormick & Bro.  
Madison and Boundery Aves.
- Carpenter & Builder,** Saml. G. Leight, 14 W. 20th.,  
Residence, 401 E. Biddle St.
- Carpenters & Builders.** Minor & Brother,  
14 N. Green Street.
- Chemicals & Fertilizers** R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs'  
Agent 102 S. Charles St.
- Mass. Benefit Ass'n,** P. L. Perkins, General Agent,  
Fidelity Building.
- Engineers & Machinists.** C. L. Gwinn & Co.,  
709 E. Fayette Street.
- Funeral Directors,** Wm. J. Ticker & Sons. (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street.
- Fertilizers.** Excelsior Guano,  
J. J. Turner & Co., 602 E. Pratt St.
- Cole's Hotel,** Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate.  
Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts
- Carrollton Hotel.** Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.
- Kilrain's Hotel,** Jake Kilrain, Prop. N.W. Cor. Pratt & Eutaw St. Regular Dinners 35c.
- Malthy House.** American and European Plan.  
Pratt Street, near Charles.
- Pepper's Hotel,** Holiday and Lexington Sts. Opp. City Hall. Mrs. W. S. Pepper, Pro.
- Katter.** James E. Connolly.  
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.
- House and Sign Painters,** Pole & Wilson,  
Sharp and Barnett Sts.
- House and Sign Painters** Phillip Endlich,  
201 E. Saratoga St.
- House & Sign Painters.** Wm. A. Gettermann,  
191 E. Biddle Street.
- Leather & Shoe Findings.** J. A. McCambridge & Co.  
118 S. Calvert St.
- Lumber Dealers.** Thos. Matthews & Son,  
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St
- Patent Fire Pots,** Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.  
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.
- Pattern & Model Makers,** Leach & Orem,  
210 N. Holliday St.
- Plumber and Gas Fitter.** J. H. Pumphrey,  
1504 W. Baltimore St.
- Plummer and Gas Fitter,** J. M. Foster,  
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.
- Printers Rollers & Roller Gum,** J. E. Norman & Co.  
421 Exchange Pl.
- Real Estate.** L. G. & E. W. Turner, 26 E. Fayette St.  
Suburban property & town colonies.
- Sails, Awnings, Tents** and Hay covers. (Old canvas)  
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light
- Sample Trunks & Cases.** L. Gram, Manufacturer  
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.
- Veterinarian.** Stuart E. Paulet, M. D. C.,  
Railroad Hotel, Catonsville, Md.
- Veterinarian.** Wm. Dougherty D. V. S. Graduate of  
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

# MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

**FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,**

213 N. CALVERT ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

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1st Month. JANUARY. 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.		D. H. M.	
First Quar.	4 2 56 A.M.	Last Quar.	17 5 59 P.M.
Full Moon	11 1 54 A.M.	New Moon	25 4 30 P.M.

Epiphany

January 6.

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**LEADING SUBJECTS  
AMONG THE FARMERS.**

**GOOD ROADS.**

Some system of road making which will result in permanent roads, hard, smooth, and unaffected by wet or dry, by cold or heat; and some regulation of the width of tires on wheels in proportion to the weight of the loads for which the wagons are built, that the wear on the roads may be reduced to a minimum. Aside from the immediate crops and work of the farm, perhaps no subject is more universally canvassed among all land owners, than this one of good permanent roads. They want such roads, because they can use them at all seasons of the year with equal success; because they can haul vastly more produce to market with no additional labor of man or team; because the wear on team and

conveyance is enough less to warrant every proposed outlay in building such roads; because they add largely to the value of lands wherever they have been built; because the annual tax for the repair of such roads is but a trifle compared with the good they accomplish. These are the principal arguments on this subject, out of which grow many others of lesser moment; for even the character of crops grown on a farm will often depend upon the facilities for marketing them after they are harvested.

**FREE RURAL DELIVERY.**

Another subject is claiming considerable attention at this time, viz: The free rural mail delivery. Farmers are not satisfied that a comparatively small appropriation for this purpose should not be applied to a fair trial of it, simply because a post master general lacks faith in it. They believe, if honestly tried, it will be found vastly more desirable than the great sums spent in subsidising corporations, or instituting numerous star mail routes in the unsettled regions of our country. It will bring the farmers



into close connection with the centres of trade and traffic, and will enable them to take advantage of every change of the market. Besides, they are as fully entitled to a free delivery as are those who live in cities. They cannot see any reason in the argument which places them beyond reach of the carrier, for such regulations can be made as will secure safe delivery in all cases.

#### HONEST MIDDLEMEN.

Perhaps nothing interests the farmers dependent upon distant markets more than the subject of middlemen. It is undoubtedly a fact that dishonest men are in all pursuits and the commission men in our cities are not exempt from this class. The opportunity for preying upon those at a distance, who consign produce subject to the changes of the market, is so great, that it would be a wonder if the "sharks" were not ready to take advantage of the opportunity. This has caused the farmer to use many hard words as well as to entertain many hard thoughts. To find a remedy for this condition of things is one of the serious endeavors of the farmer of to-day.

#### OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

In talking with some prominent farmers the expenses of government—city, county, state and country—are frequently alluded to. It is the general feeling that we have a vast army of worse than useless office holders, while all office holders are paid much larger salaries than would seem necessary. The feeling seems to be growing that office holders, as a class, use their position to make money for themselves at the cost of the people, and often regardless of right or wrong. The example of New York

City officials, as revealed by the Lexow investigation, gives force and point to this belief. The farmers are not alone in asking for a reform in these matters; but they are in earnest, and what is only a rumble of discontent now may actually become a positive accent of determination. There is room for reform which must be seriously treated by our legislators.

That we may not too largely comment on the various topics in a single number of our magazine, we are forced to leave these "Leading Subjects" for future mention.

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#### THE CHINCOTEAGUE CANAL.

We published in the August number of the Maryland Farmer a very interesting article by Mr. A. Stierle, Asst. Engineer, Wilmington, Del., on the Inland Waterway from Delaware Bay to Chincoteague Inlet, accompanied by a map showing the route of this waterway through Indian River, Assawoman River, St. Martin's River, Isle of Wight Bay and Synepuxent Bay to Chincoteague Inlet, leading through said inlet into the Atlantic Ocean. This canal, already in progress of construction, traverses a very important portion of the State of Maryland, running through the eastern section of Worcester county, opening up an immense area of undeveloped property to traffic and commerce, and affording that part of our State a valuable outlet for its products besides adding greatly to the value of land contiguous to the canal and increasing the taxable basis of the county and State.

The article of Mr. Stierle has been extensively copied by the leading papers

of the State, and much interest has been awakened to the importance of the project. The *Every Evening*, of Wilmington, having an eye to the interests of Delaware as well as a general interest in the subject, also published the article with some pertinent suggestions. The State of Delaware is largely concerned in the enterprise, for this canal passes through a busy section of her territory and will contribute to its increased wealth and profit.

We doubt if the Delaware Ship Canal will ever be built. The recent report of the commissioners in recommending the Back Creek route, mainly on account of its military and naval advantages to the Government, has caused considerable criticism pro and con, and seems to have alienated some of the earnest workers for a ship canal who desired both the military advantages to the Government and commercial advantages for the city of Baltimore.

If then the ship canal is not practicable at present and thus becomes a dead issue, why not concentrate upon a canal which will advance the interests of the State of Maryland as well as those of the Government. The building of the Inland Waterway will do both. Running as it does parallel with the Ocean throughout its entire course and having a safe entrance from the Delaware Bay, it can be enlarged over its present capacity, if necessary, and afford a good harbor for naval ships in time of war, and a protection as well.

But it is not so much in this aspect that we desire to impress the public; we wish to emphasize its commercial advantages. This waterway completed will give to the State an immense area of

the best inland protected oyster beds now undeveloped; it will add largely to the lumber trade, of that section of our State; it will open up large tracts of land now inaccessible for want of proper facilities for transportation of its produce; it will foster and encourage manufacturing industries to locate along the line of the canal; it will offer to a large population a direct market for the natural products of the soil; it will promote the building of a large city around the entrance of the canal on the Delaware near Lewes Bay, thereby making even a nearer market than Philadelphia; it will do for the eastern portion of Maryland what was proposed to be done for the city of Baltimore by the construction of the ship canal, increase its commerce and aid in its general development bringing out resources now paralyzed for the want of direct water communication with a market. Besides all this, it will place Ocean City, Maryland's "City by the Sea," in close touch with Philadelphia by a direct water line.

The cost of the canal will be small in comparison to the advantages to be derived in its construction. The Government has already expended a considerable sum in its building. Being a Government canal no stock issues can enter into the prospect. What is needed is a united effort on the part of the press of this State and Delaware, and a joint action on the part of its representation in Congress to ask and insist upon further appropriations to complete this great and important work. Now is the opportune time.

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The visible supply of wheat in sight on the 1st of December 1894 was 85,-

159,000 bushels as against 78,091,000 bushels December 1st, 1893. Corn Dec. 1st, 1894, 4,866,000 bushels as against 7,084,000 bushels the same period in 1893.

#### A FARMER GOVERNOR.

It has been demonstrated in the past that the Farmers in Maryland are able to nominate and elect the Governor of this State, and it is also evident from past experience that the farmers need someone in the governor's chair on whom they can depend after their legislature is elected to carry out their wishes.

In canvassing who would fill this bill we have been forcibly impressed with the idea, that, if he can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination, the Hon. Hy. O. Devries would make a governor in whom the farmers of the State would have perfect confidence, and whose past record would be all that could be needed to insure a full compliance with their wishes. While Mr. Devries is not a partisan politician, he is pronounced in his opinions, is far from a radical in any direction, and is wholly devoted in a conservative way to the interests of farmers. We have had no conversation with him on this subject, and while he is not seeking the position, if the farmers of Maryland insist upon it, he is not one to shirk the obligation. Let us at any venture have a governor upon whom the farmers may rely, and as a Farmer Governor, we know of none superior to the Hon. Henry O. Devries, of Howard County.

A convention of those engaged in the Hay Trade will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, January 21st. The object of the

convention is to consider and devise a uniform system of grading hay, similar to that in vogue for the inspection and grading of wheat, corn, etc. The Corn and Flour Exchange at a special meeting of its Board of Directors decided to send a committee of three to attend the convention.

#### SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

It seems to have finally dawned upon the cotton mill industry of New England that the South is destined to be the great mart for the manufacture of cotton fabrics from home-made material, and that there is no longer any doubt but that cotton goods can be made in the South much cheaper than they can be produced in Massachusetts or Connecticut, notwithstanding the fact of specially designed machinery with which all the New England mills are equipped, and the low priced labor employed. For a long time this question has been a mooted one, but lately the problem has been solved, and the clear headed mill owners of New England, many of them at least, are preparing to take advantage of the changed condition of things and are seeking desirable locations South to erect factories for a more economical manufacture of cotton goods. During the late depression, when the New England mills were either entirely shut down, or working on half time, the southern mills were running on full time, and many of them working night and day. Southern labor too is adapting itself to this sort of work, and there is no doubt but that it can be proved that the southern working people are probably the best cotton mill hands in the world. It stands to reason then that with the raw



material on the spot, facilities for manufacturing it, and with home labor, fast becoming skilled and adapted to mill work, there is no condition of things which could possibly prevent competition with this growing southern industry being disastrous to manufacturers outside of the best location for this product, which is unquestionably the South.

Up to this time the southern cotton mills have been worked by local companies and under many disadvantages; but that they have been successful and profitable is well understood, and further many of the mills have been enlarged to meet the requirements of business. Steadily and permanently the business has been developed, until now it is considered essential that a cotton mill shall be erected in almost every community. In the Carolinas at least one million of dollars are being spent in enlarging and building new mills. In Georgia a similar amount is being expended. Baltimore capital is going into both of these States, and the southern roads traversing this territory are building branch lines and otherwise offering every encouragement towards building up what is to become an immense business in the Cotton States. Lately two New England companies, who have suffered from this alarming southern competition in order to save their business and meet the change which they see is inevitable, are preparing to erect factories and transfer their plants to the South. One goes to Alabama, and the other to Georgia expending at least \$1,500,000 in these joint enterprises. It is predicted that before long other wide-awake New England mill owners will move southward, bringing fresh blood and capital. From 180 cotton mills in

the South in 1880 with an invested capital of \$22,000,000, it has grown to 405 mills in 1894 with an invested capital of \$97,500,000. It is computed at the present time there are at least 18 new mills under contract, costing a further sum of \$6,500,000. With a production of at least 60 per cent of the world's cotton crop, it can be readily seen, with the tremendous strides this section of our country is making in the manufacture of its home material, what a market it will become and what an influence it must have in shaping the future destiny of this great country of ours.

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#### The Exposition.

Senator Gorman has succeeded in having the Senate pass the bill to aid the Baltimore Centennial Exposition, introduced at the last session. The bill provides that all articles sent to this country from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Exposition, shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, custom fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. It also allows the sale of such imported goods, to be delivered at the close of the Exhibition, subject to the consent of the Director General, and to the regulations of the Treasury Department for the collection of the import duties on such articles may be sold. Provision is also made for foreign exhibitors to bring foreign laborers into the U. S. for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits. The bill has been referred to the ways and means committee of the House and will soon be reported favorably.

**HON. J. CARROLL WALSH.**

We record here the death of this estimable man, a long time subscriber to the Maryland Farmer, and from whom we have received many words of encouragement in the years gone by. We publish the following tribute from those who knew him long and well:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, held December 14, 1894, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

"Whereas the sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. John Carroll Walsh has been received by the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, of which body he was for so many years a most faithful, conscientious and honored member.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Walsh the State of Maryland, and especially the immediate community in which his life was spent, have lost a most eminent citizen and the Board of Trustees a most earnest and sincere worker in its best welfare.

*Resolved*, That expressions of deep sympathy be extended by this body to the family of the deceased member; that the Registrar be instructed to forward to the family a copy of these resolutions, and that they be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of this Board.

Secretary Morton has ordered a farm census to be taken by the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture every year on March 1, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of grain and other produce in store. The instructions call for exact information as to the amount of

wheat in the hands of farmers, in country elevators, warehouses, and mills, and in commercial and private elevators on that date; the amount of flour in mills and in the hands of agents, commission merchants and wholesale dealers; the amount of corn and oats also in the hands of farmers, in country elevators and cribs, and in sight at commercial and private city elevators.

**FROZEN FRUITS IN FLORIDA.**

The late cold spell which swept through the country, has had a disastrous effect, if all reports are true, on the orange and vegetable crops in Florida. In Jacksonville on December 29th, the mercury went to 14 above zero, and in other portions of the State it reached 18 degrees. The sad news comes that out of 2,600,000 boxes of oranges at present on the trees, at least 2,000,000 boxes are practically ruined.

**The Western Maryland Rail Road.**

The report of Gen. J. M. Hood, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, presents a most encouraging record of the operations of his company for the year just ended. Notwithstanding the general depression existing throughout the country affecting all branches of business and the Railroads in particular, the Western Maryland shows net earnings of \$418,889.38.

The current number of American Gardening (New York City) contains beautiful half tone illustrations of some of the best new Chrysanthemums, together with other entertaining matter relating to the conservatory and garden. A copy will be sent free to any of our readers who care to apply for it.

### MORE SETTLERS FOR MARYLAND.

Mr. John Cooper, Real Estate Broker, has recently purchased a large tract of land in southern Maryland, and has arranged to settle it with a colony of German farmers, numbering four hundred families. These families will come from the North. Another colony of Lithuanians will be located on a farm of 560 acres near Savage Station, Washington Branch B. & O. R. R.

### A GRAPE MANUAL.

This comes in the shape of the Bushberg Catalogue, from Bush & Son & Meisner, of Bushberg, Mo., price 50cts. It certainly is a beautiful production, giving illustrations of very many of the best known grapes in existence. It is, also, as its name indicates, a thorough manual as to the growth and training of the vine, and the general treatment under all the various conditions of blight, mould, rot, or insect depredations—200 pages of interesting reading for lovers and growers of grapes.

### THE CABLE.

The Christmas number of the Cable, London, England, comes to us in a fine dress, and is an excellent number, occupied in good part with Christmas stories, but not by any means neglecting its agricultural interests. We always take pleasure in reading the Cable and contrasting its ideas with those prevalent in this country. Latterly some of the progressive movements which interest farmers here have been made prominent by The Cable and are advocated with force

and ability. May it meet with the success it so well merits.

### W. VA., CENTRAL RAILROAD, Etc.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the W. Va. Central and P. and Piedmont and Cumberland Railways held in Baltimore it was resolved to endorse the bonds of the Baltimore & Cumberland Railway Co., to the amount of their issue \$3,600,000. Both the West Va. Central Railway Co., and the Baltimore & Cumberland Railway Co., increased their dividends the past 6 months, the former  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the latter 1 per cent.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The amount of capital now invested in farming implements in the United States by a reasonable estimate exceeds eight hundred millions of dollars. No argument, therefore, is needed to show the importance of its being well invested. The difference in economy between working at a disadvantage with poor tools, and the use of modern appliances to lighten labor and save time, is clear to every farmer, of even ordinary comprehension, and should by all means be taken advantage of if possible.

In wintering stock the conditions should correspond with the food. If your barns and pens are cold and the animals are exposed to cold winds, do not open the pores of the system with warm slops and silage. Dry hay and meal are better in such barns. To take the advantage of the silo and other improved methods of seeding, you must have warm barns.—*Mirror and Farmer.*



## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—[Ed. M. F.]

**Amer. Exotic Nurseries,** R. D. Hoyt, Mgr' Seven Oaks, Fla.

**E. Moody & Sons,** Lockport, N.Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839

**Crosman Bros.,** Seeds and Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

**F. Barteldes & Co.,** Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Kas.

**P. J. Berckmans,** Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

**Green's Nursery Co.,** Rochester, N.Y. Send for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

**Royal Palm Nurseries.** Reasoner Bros., Oneco, Florida

**Berlin Nurseries,** Wholesale and Retail, J. G. Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

**T. W. Wood & Sons,** Garden and Field Seeds Richmond, Va.

**Wm. Parry,** Pomona Nurseries, Parry, New Jersey.

**Jennings Nursery Co.,** Trees for the South, Thomasville, Ga.

**West Jersey Nursery Co.** Send for Cat'g. Bridgeton, N.J.

**E. B. Marter, Jr.** Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price list free. Burlington, N. J.

**Samuel Wilson,** Seeds, Plants and Trees, Mechanicsville, Pa.

**Strawberry** and Cabbage Plants, Onton Sets, Cleveland Nursery Co. Rio Vista, Va.

## SETTING OUT AN ORCHARD.

A great many are unwilling to set out an orchard, because they are told a great amount of work is necessary in preparing the ground. We have just been reading directions which call for plowing and subsoil plowing to the depth of two feet. But we do not regard this a necessity, by any means. The mellowing of the soil deep enough to receive the roots in their natural position may be of advantage; but this can be done in an ordinary plowed field by a few minutes handling of the spade. Some, however, advocate spreading the roots on the top of the plowed ground and then shoveling the soil over them, making a mound in the centre of which the tree shall stand. A great many arguments are offered for every method; and good results are claimed in every case. It would seem that trees having their roots carefully covered, the soil in close contact with them, and well cared for, will generally thrive.

## PEACH YELLOWS.

This subject was discussed at one of the Farmer's Meetings held under the management of the *Massachusetts Plowman*. The Essayist believed thoroughly in it as a contagious disease, and although others considered it as the effects of starvation, or frost, or mismanagement, the majority favored the idea of a contagious disease. The advocacy of planting pits growing natural trees, and not disturbing the tap root, was forcible and plausible. The Peach tree should last fifty years or more in good bearing condition.

## Of Course.

His height was only five feet three,  
While hers was five feet nine,  
And yet the man adored the maid  
As something most divine.  
He'd sit and hold her hand for hours,  
As happy as a clam,  
And murmur in her shell-like ear.  
"My ownest little lamb!"



## JAPANESE MAYBERRY.

## "JAPANESE MAYBERRY."

This is a Japanese Raspberry crossed on the Cuthbert by Luther Burbank, in California. As its name implies, it is of a golden color. Its principal characteristic, however, is the fact that its fruit is ready for market before strawberries. The bushes grow "like trees,

six to eight feet high, with spreading tops." Mr. J. L. Childs purchased the entire output of Mr. Burbank at a very high price. It can be had now at quite reasonable figures, and those who wish plants can address Messrs. A. Blanc & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who have kindly favored us with this beautiful illustration.



**GRAPES.**

We cannot too strongly advise every-one, with a door yard even, to grow enough of this luscious and healthful fruit for family use.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break away the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

Rich strong loams are the soils most conducive to the apple. The roots of apple trees, being more horizontal than perpendicular, they require a soil less deep than the pear, and it is on this account that moist soils are more requisite for the apple, as the roots extending themselves near the surface are not benefited by the moisture which is found lower down in the soil. Apple orchards will, however, succeed on any soil, except a quicksand, or a cold clay, if proper attention is paid to keeping the ground

in constant cultivation, and manure is regularly dug, or ploughed in around the trees. Old well rotted stable manure, decomposed vegetable mold, from swamps or woods, and even mud have been found most suitable for the purpose.

**Why Indoor Ferns Grow Sickly.**

The chief cause of ferns becoming sickly when grown indoors is a too liberal supply of water, and one cannot follow a safer or simpler rule than that of never watering unless dry. The danger of over-watering is particularly evident in the case of small ferns placed in big pots. One should aim always at using as small a pot as it is possible to get the plant into, for it is far better to err on the side of under potting than otherwise, it being an easy matter to shift the plant when pot bound.

Where a conservatory or small greenhouse is kept, it is beneficial to change the room plants occasionally, and give them a week or two of nursing under glass, as most plants, particularly ferns, begin to suffer after being too long in a dwelling apartment.

When kept in the latter they should be removed every night from the room, if convenient to a cool passage, away from the evil influence of gas or lamps, or if this cannot be done they should be kept on the floor, where they will suffer least.

Another important point to consider in watering ferns is to use water which is as nearly as possible the same temperature as, or a little warmer than, that of the surrounding atmosphere, and too great stress cannot be laid on this matter, as nothing proves more injurious to



a fern and conducive to yellow fronds than does a chill at the roots.

The prickly pear, supposed to be an American plant, grows wild in Greece and Italy, and is found in abundance in the lava of Mount Etna.

#### The most Prevalent Color among Flowers.

The color which is most prevalent among flowers is shown to be white. Out of 4000 selected species, embracing all the common varieties, no fewer than 1193 were of this color. The most permanent hue is yellow.

It is a curious fact that animal and vegetable yellow should be so much more permanent than all other colors. The yellow of the petals of flowers is the only color which is proof against the fumes of sulphuric acid.

Let any reader prove this by exposing a heartsease, for example, to these fumes and he or she will observe the purple tint will immediately disappear, while the yellow remains unchanged.

In connection with the color of flowers, Sir John Lubbock some time since made experiments showing that bees display a decided preference for blue over all other hues.

#### Packing Honey for Travelling.

In sending away extracted honey by rail or otherwise, says Mr. W. B. Webster in *The Book of Bee Keeping*, it is better for it to be packed in stout tin vessels—small quantities in self opening tin boxes, and larger in properly constructed tin cans. Where it has to be sent away in glass bottles, each must be surrounded

with straw to prevent breakage; this is the best material, when properly applied, for packing.

Sections must be tightly packed in a box and this box either packed in another with straw, or—as we have found very successful—provided with a thick straw cushion on its under side and edges. This is made as follows:—Obtain a piece of bacon wrapper, or any cheap strong material about 8 in. or 9 in. larger each way than the bottom of the box; spread this on the ground, and lay a good armful of straw on it; now place the box on top, and gather up the edges of cloth, packing them to the side of the box. See that there is plenty of straw, especially at the corners and bottom. Label the box "Honey in the Comb," "Very Fragile," "This Side Up, or will be Broken."

Crates for the conveyance of sectional honey are made by bee appliance manufacturers, but they are very expensive. They usually consist of a box within a box, the space between being fitted with chair springs.

Use turpentine and rock salt for a felon.

---

## Everybody's Shoes

should be kept oiled with  
**Vacuum Leather Oil.**

It saves money—the shoes last longer; Doctor's bills—wet feet. Harness needs it also, and more of it at a time.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to  
VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

### MARYLAND ITEMS.

The Pocomoke City National Bank reports deposits amounting to \$111,250.70.

A good New Years Gift. Subscribe to the "Maryland Farmer" and send it to some friend—50 cents a year.

Judge Edward Stake, of Hagerstown, is to deliver an address at the Farmers Institute, Beltsville, Md., in February.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co, Mr. Charles F. Mayer was re-elected President.

Gen. Charles P. Montague, a prominent citizen of Howard County, died at his residence near Ilchester December 26th, aged 57 years.

The Annual Banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Baltimore will be held at the Hotel Rennert, January 24th 1895.

Mr. John Banks, of Chesapeake City, has assumed charge of the County Treasurer's office of Cecil County. His salary is sixteen hundred dollars.

The Melrose Dairy Company, are having a complete Separator outfit put in, which is being furnished by the Maryland Agricultural Company of Baltimore.

Messrs. Joshua N. Warfield & Clarence Owings, of Florence, Howard Co., shipped to Baltimore during Christmas week 640 turkeys weighing about 7,500 pounds.

Gov. Macorkle, of West Va., in his message to the Legislature strongly urged an appropriation for the erection and maintaining of a state Building at the Baltimore Centennial 1897.

A railroad between Crisfield and Tangier Sound, Somerset County, Md., is being built by New York and Chicago capitalists. The motive power will be furnished by gas generated from gasoline.

An official circular has been issued announcing the appointment of Mr. Gordon Adair as Agent of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co., vice Capt. P. R. Clark, promoted to the cashiership of the company.

Mr. L. L. Dirickson, has recently erected a handsome new brick building in Berlin

suitable for his banking business and has moved into it. Mr. Dirickson conducts a private bank which is a great accommodation to the merchants of Berlin.

The new grand stand at Pimlico will be rapidly pushed to completion by the contractors Messrs. Henry Smith & Sons. It will cost \$20,000. It will be 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, and was designed by Mr. Jackson C. Gott, the well known architect.

The handsome and useful Almanac for 1895 issued by Messrs. A. S. Abell Company Proprietors of the "Baltimore Sun," is full of interesting matter to farmers. It is sent free to every subscriber of that valuable journal whether to the daily or weekly edition.

It is said that the election of Col. Walter Franklin, as President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, was hastened on account of the activity shown by Gen. John Gill, who was anxious to have his son in law Mr. Blagden Hazlehurst elected to the position, and who seemed to be making considerable progress towards that end—hence the speedy action on the part of the Directors of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company.

Warden Weyler, of the penitentiary, is a strict disciplinarian, yet a thoroughly just and conscientious man in all his dealings with the inmates of his prison. His report, recently published, shows good management and a successful year's work at the penitentiary. Receipts \$82,873.29, expenses \$71,528.05: This is the best showing ever made. The overwork made by the prisoners amounted to \$10,213.11. The health of the institution is excellent.

It is hoped that the syndicate controlling the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co., and the various Steamboat lines under its management will succeed in obtaining control of the Synepuxent Beach Company, and we understand there is a good prospect of this being done. In his event, the rapid development of Ocean City is assured. The gentlemen composing the syndicate are men of energy, with large means, and will spare no pains or expense in making Maryland's "City by the Sea" what it should be—the first watering place in the country.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

Brighten tinware with a damp cloth and soda.

Use chloride of lime for sinks, drains and rat holes.

For hands that perspire, keep clean and sprinkle with orris root.

Tight collars are apt to produce permanent swelling of the throat.

Pearls will never lose their brilliancy if kept in common dry magnesia.

One ounce of wormwood to one pint of alcohol makes an excellent liniment.

A good polish blacking mixed with the white of an egg will restore color to kid shoes.

Velveteen will dye and look very well at first, but will fade quickly, as its substance is cotton.

The long Spanish lace scarf may be made into very effective head wraps by outlining the pattern with gold thread and tying it at each end with deep gold fringe.

A sponge large enough to expand and fill the chimney, after having been squeezed in, tied to a slender stick, is the best thing with which to clean a lamp chimney.

Salt water used as a gargle will strengthen the throat and harden the gums: used as a wash it will strengthen weak eyes; used in the bath it is a tonic; as a lotion for the hair it prevents and stops its falling.

The following is said to be excellent for hair that is growing thin: Mix equal quantities of olive oil and spirits of rosemary with a few drops of oil of nutmeg. Rub into roots at night. Simple rosemary tea is also good.

Dishes should be arranged for washing and washed in the following order: Glass, silver, cups and saucers, and finally plates and dishes. The rule is to always wash the cleanest first and to wash a few at a time. Two pans should be used, one for washing and one for rinsing, and the water in both should be changed as soon as it becomes cool or dirty. Plates should always be thoroughly scraped before washing. There

should be abundance of towels, and dish cloths should always be washed out afterward in fresh water, and boiled once a week and hung in the sun whenever possible.

The woman who keeps the simplicity of her girlhood, its generous impulses and quick sympathies, and who adds to her natural gifts the enlargement of study and the crown of experience, is always at her best and never past it. When the exterior attractions of form and color diminish and depart, as they mostly do, the radiance of her inner illumination will more than compensate their departure. But in order that this should be so, her moral must equal her intellectual gain. She must be willing to learn, not only her own powers, but her own defects also, and to court the good influences which can help her to escape from the delusions of sense and the fatal tyranny of self-consciousness. She must discard the petty measures of vanity and self-seeking, and learn to love her race, her country, and the humanity which she should help to adorn.—Julia Ward Howe, in *Ladies Home Journal*.

Mrs. Rorer's receipt for cake croquettes calls for sufficient stale cake that when rubbed between the hands will produce one pint of crumbs. Cover this with about a half pint of milk and soak for twenty minutes. Turn into a saucepan and stir over the fire until thick and boiling hot. Add the yolks of two eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla, and turn out to cool. When cold form into pyramids, dip in egg, and then in breads crumbs and fry in smoking-hot fat. Dust with powdered sugar and serve. They may also be served with a liquid pudding sauce.

A temperance mince pie is made as follows: One and a half pints of chopped meat, three pints of chopped apples, one-half pint each of vinegar and fruit syrup, two pints of sugar, one pint of raisins, two tablespoons of cinnamon, and a grated nutmeg. Before putting on the top crust, drop over each pie bits of butter.



## THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants.—[Ed. M. F.]

**Lewis C. Beatty**, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry  
All varieties. Circular free.

**The Best Brooder**, \$5.00. Send for Circular.  
G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

**Jacob Bower**, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's.  
Birds and Eggs for Sale.

**Capon** Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling &  
Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

**Barbour & Son**, Eggs ½ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var  
E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

**B. Hammerschmidt**, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas  
Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

**F. L. Hooper**. Pearl Guinea Fowls.  
Station B. Baltimore, Md.

**S. H. Merryman**. \$8.00 Incubators.  
Bosley, Md.

**Enterprise Poultry Yards**. Annville, Pa. High Class  
Poultry. Circular free.

**O. K. Feed** is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry.  
C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

**Wm. M. Hughes**, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs  
B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

**A. F. Williams**, Monitor Incubator, best in the  
country. Bristol, Conn.

**O. J. Putnam & Co**, Barred & White P. Rocks. Eggs  
and stock. Leominster, Mass.

**Lansdale Iron Works**. Cast Iron Poultry Troughs,  
and Fountains. Lansdale, Pa.

**Von Culin Incubator Co**. Incubators.  
Delaware City, Del.

**Orrs Mills** Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rocks  
Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**F. B. Zimmer & Co**, Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle  
Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

**Hammonton. (N. J.) Incubator Co**, Incubators  
and Brooders

**John W. Silcott**, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins  
Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15.

**Geo. A. Friedrichs**, Erie, Pa. White Fowls—Polish,  
Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

**Prairie State** Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt  
H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

**J. D. Engel**, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry  
Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

**Caponize** Instructions mailed free. William H.  
Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**S. C. White Leghorns** only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J.  
Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

**Black Leghorns**: Eggs \$1.00 per 13; Cockerels \$1.50  
S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W. Va

For the Maryland Farmer.

### CHICKS.

In February, March, April and May, in this section, hens are set, and the young chicks will be soon forthcoming; and although the greatest number will arrive in May, yet now is the best season to give a general idea of the best modern methods of caring for them. Let us take the chicks from the beginning of their life and treat them according to these modern methods.

The old style ways of raising chicks, it is said by many, cannot be improved by any of the new ways of doing it. Well let us see. You all know about the way our fathers and grandfathers raised them, so we will just give the way the skilled advocate is doing it now.

The first rule to-day is, let the chicks when first hatched remain with the hen twenty-four to thirty six hours without disturbance, without food, without any attention. It used to be the custom to visit the nest on the twentieth and twenty first days of incubation, and if any chicks were hatched and dry, to take them carefully from the nest and place them in a box by the kitchen fire, carefully enveloped in folds of soft woolen

cloth and give them crumbs of bread, etc., etc. We are rather inclined now to take the first hatched from the nest and keep them until the close of the twenty-second day. Then we would clean out the nest entirely, giving the unhatched eggs to another sitter, and after dark place all the chicks under the mother hen. The next day we take away the nest itself and burn it.

We desire when possible to set at least two hens at the same time so that one hen can take care of both broods. We do not suppose it necessary to give either food or water until they are given to the mother; and the modern rule is to give no water for a week or two, more than what may be fed in the ordinary soft food supplied to them.

Those who conform to the latest methods assure us that they feed hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs for the first three or four days, and that a single egg is sufficient food for twenty chicks a day mixed with crumbs and fed every two hours all they will eat up clean. This is said to give them a vigorous start towards successful growth.

The next law laid down is never to feed any corn meal stirred up with cold water. The water should be hot enough to cook the meal; and this mixed with bran, half and half, may then be fed to advantage. Some advise the use of ground oats with the above, the oats to be carefully sifted and freed from the hulls. It is also well to salt and pepper this food about as you would your own food. This gives a relish to chicks and puts life into them.

The next item is to supply them cooked lean meat with their other rations three or four times a week, and by this

time they should be able to eat cracked corn, wheat screenings, hulled oats, and gravel. Sand and gravel are considered one of the necessities for the smallest chicks and are recommended from the beginning.

All this time the feeding should be little at a meal, but six or more meals a day. The more the better provided they leave nothing on their feed board. The modern law is, also, to give the chicks, as soon as they can eat cracked corn and whole wheat, plenty of granulated raw bone. It is asserted that this will strengthen the little ones in every particular, helping to stiffen their legs and wings, and will of itself be quite a good grit in their gizzards.

ulated bone can be had for about the price of any raw bone fertilizers.

These chicks and their mother should have when possible a yard by themselves, with brood coop and shelter, and should be secure from cats, rats and every other enemy. These are as important as any items we have thus far mentioned. When once a cat or a rat tastes a young chick, it is a hard matter to prevent the loss of the whole brood.

Passing now to the other attentions for chicks, we would say, when first hatched and given to the hen, use liberally on the hen and on the chicks, the very best insect powder. This we consider to be pyrethrum, known also as "buhack;" "Dalmation insect powder," or, "Persian insect powder." Used liberally, it will rid both hen and chicks from lice and will not hurt them under any circumstances. Sulphur, if carefully applied in very dry weather, will do no harm, and we have used sulphur when we did not have the other and could not



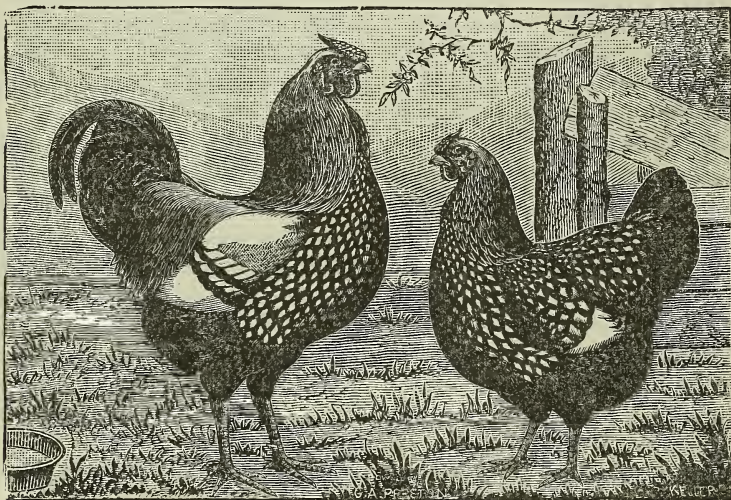
handily obtain it. Sulphur will kill the lice, but if the little chicks get wet it is apt to hurt them, and sometimes even kill them.

Sulphur should be fed occasionally in their soft food. It is thus a preventive of that disease, the gapes. It kills the disease in its first stage and the worms are expelled before they are able to harm the little chicks. If by this means they can be saved for three months there is but little danger afterward.

We do not here say what kind of chicks

beginning; but many may be able to get the right male birds and so bring up the entire broods. The new males should be with the flocks ten days or more before the eggs are used for setting.

Now we have, allowing for our frequent disgressions, brought the chicks up to three months. We would say next, separate the cockerels from the pullets for the general stock. May chicks of the ordinary breeds, if fed well and properly cared for from the beginning, should lay well during the winter;



WYANDOTTES.

to raise. The modern law is to choose some strain of pure bred poultry, as being far superior to any ordinary mixed stock. You can do this, or you can choose some favorite breed and from that introduce strong vigorous cocks to your flock, first killing off the mongrel cocks. This is said to greatly improve the ordinary poultry of the farm. Few are prepared to kill off all the poultry they now have and commence anew from the

but they must have had full feed and large variety of nourishing food to bring them to this condition. The April chicks are in better heart to become winter layers, although we have succeeded well with the early May broods.

#### WYANDOTTES.

We are pleased to give this illustration of a pair of prize birds of the Wyandotte breed, from Mr. Chas. Gammerdinger,



Columbus, O., who took over 1600 first and second prizes in 1894 for his poultry. He assures us that this breed stands very high as an all around stock for the farm. Weighing from 6 to 8 pounds, with yellow skin and legs and among the best layers, even rivalling the Leghorns, it may well take a high place. In addition it is a contented bird, not scaling over a 4 foot fence. It is destined to make its mark.

#### **Eaton and Burnett Business College.**

Baltimore undoubtedly bears the palm for the superior excellence of its scholastic Institutions. The fame acquired by the Eaton and Burnett Business College, Cor. Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., as a thoroughly practical Institution whence students emerge fully equipped for taking places of the highest responsibility, has had no small share in forming public opinion on this matter. Their certificate of graduation is the best possible recommendation to those seeking business appointments. Our readers who come to town will do well to pay this college a visit. They will be courteously welcomed, and find the rooms well ventilated and the system a model for imparting practical business information. The principal is a gentleman of culture and talent, assisted by teachers of acknowledged ability and special training. The routine includes, English, Business Finance, Short-hand, Typewriting, Banking, Bookkeeping etc. The day sessions are open the entire year.

#### **the Standard Dictionary**

In a previous number we noticed the first volume of this work, and expect to give a thorough examination of the entire work when completed and notice it appropriately. We have been much pleased with the great addition it has already made to the lexicography of our language, and when it is remembered that more than a million of dollars has been expended to perfect this work and that it contains 300 000 words, we can

realize in part its completeness. The Quinby Hutchinson Co., 210 E. Lexington Street, Vansant Building. Baltimore, with offices also in London, Paris, New York. Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, supply this work and many other standard works on subscription.

#### **Seed Catalogue.**

Among the many beautiful catalogues of seeds and plants comes this one of H. W. Buckbee, from Rockford, Illinois. It gives a very thorough list of everything most desirable among vegetables and plants, and we advise our readers to send for it. Mr. Buckbee, also has an advertisement in this number of the MARYLAND FARMER.

#### **A New Kentucky Enterprise.**

A corporation has been formed in Louisville, Ky. under the name of the Falcon Leaf Tobacco Company, located at 1717-1719 Magazine street. Cable address "Falcon." The object of this Company is to buy and ship tobacco to foreign countries. The Company has a strong financial backing, and will be managed by well known and successful business men of Louisville. Mr. Thomas G. Watkins, President of the Company, is a Marylander, having immigrated to Kentucky a number of years ago, and belongs to the well known family of that name long residents of Howard county. He is a grandson of Col. Gassaway Watkins late Pres't of the Cincinnati Society of Maryland, and a captain in the "Old Maryland Line," who fought all through the revolutionary war from the battle of Long Island to Cowpens.

#### **The Delineator**

Is the Woman's Favorite Magazine, and is issued by the famous fashion publishers, The Butterick Publishing Co., New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 15 cents per copy. Of all family magazines it is the great caterer to domestic needs, and can be recommended for its cheapness, usefulness, beauty, freshness and ability.

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IS THE BEST.  
FIT FOR A KING.



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\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.  
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.  
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S.  
EXTRA FINE.  
\$2. \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.  
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\$3.25 \$2. \$1.75  
BEST DONGOLA.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
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BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

## W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.  
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.  
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.  
The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole.  
From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.  
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# THE KING

## CORK SOLE

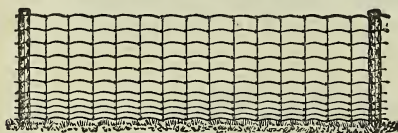
## WATER-PROOF SHOE CO.

CORK SOLE WATER-PROOF SHOES,

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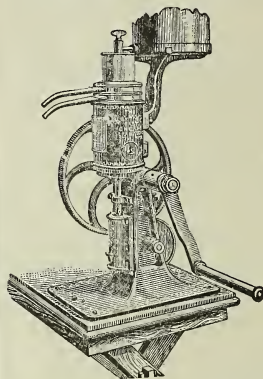


## Fencing Railroads.

The secret of our great success in this line is just here. Their civil engineers pronounce it all right scientifically, but they want evidence as to its durability. The canvasser's word for it don't go. They find where it has been used for many years then go and see for themselves. After becoming satisfied on all points, they take hold in earnest and pay no attention to the fellows who have something "just as good as the Page." Farmers would do well to take this course.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

## De Laval Baby Cream Separator.



An Investment  
that will repay 100  
per cent each year  
with ten or more  
Cows.

SATISFACTION  
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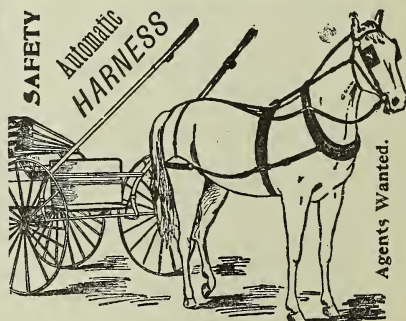
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Separator Co.

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Highest Medal Awarded at the World's  
Columbian Exposition. Greatest Horse Pro-  
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Traces or Shaft Tugs. Buy no other until  
you have seen it. The attachments can be  
applied to any Single Harness and Shafts.  
Every Set Guaranteed. Write for Catalogue.

THE NORWOOD M'F'G CO.,  
129 EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

## ASPHALT READY ROOFING.

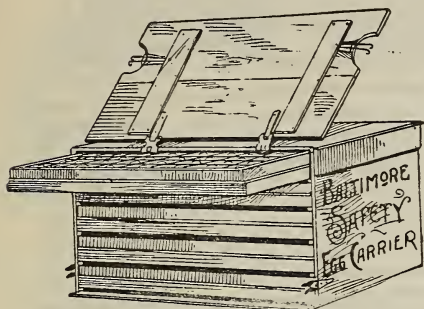
Write at once for samples and prices of our 2  
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Felt, Building Papers, etc. Catalogue on "How  
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In-Door and Out-Door Brooders.

Send for 114-page Illustrated Cat'g.  
**Prairie State Incubator Co.,** Homer City, Pa.



**INCUBATORS & BROODERS**  
Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 3,000 testimonials; send for catalogue.  
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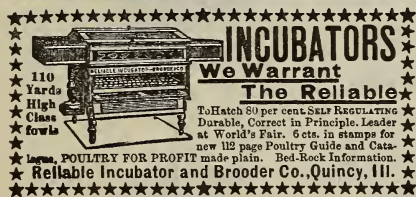
**Hatches Chickens by Steam.**  
**Absolutely self-regulating.**  
 The simplest, most reliable,  
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 in the market. Circulars free.  
**GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.**



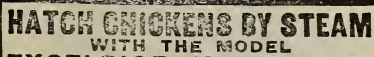
50 Egg \$6.00  
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 **BROODERS \$5.00**  
Perfectly reliable.

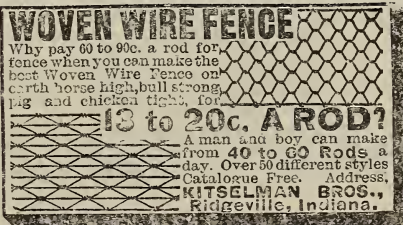
Best Washing Machine in the World.  
Agents wanted. Send 2ct. stamp for catalogue. S. Howard Merryman, Bosley, Md.



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35 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.



Lowest priced  
First class  
Hatcher made.  
**GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.**







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**SPECIAL OFFER:** For only 10c, I will send 1 liberal package each of New Holland Cabbage and New Dixie Water Melon. Beautiful Seed and Plant Catalogue FREE. Address at once **H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ills.**  
P. O. Box 501, Rockford Seed Farms.



**HEADQUARTERS** For true Second Crop Seed Irish Potatoes, 1 Barrel worth 2 of Northern Seed.

**1,000,000** Berry Plants none finer, none truer. Asparagus Roots, all kinds of Nursery Stock, Eggs, Etc. Catalogue free. **J. W. Hall, Marion Sta., Md.**

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## Dorset Horn Sheep,

Bred from Imported and American Ewes.

also, A. J. C. C. Jerseys of fashionable butter strains. Correspondence Solicited,

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MATTER?  
FARM  
COVERED  
WITH STUMPS.**



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Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an ordinary Grub in one and a half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine. You can not longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Clear it, raise a bountiful crop with less labor and recuperate your old worn out land by pasturing. It will only cost you a postal card to send for an illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. Also full information concerning our **L. K. L. Grubber, Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, Two Horse Hawkeye** and other appliances for clearing timber land. Address

**MILNE MANUFACTURING CO., 681 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.**

**Sunnyside Shetland Pony Farm.** For catalogue address **Milne Bros.** at above office and number. Breeders of Pure Shetland Ponies.

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Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 5000 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rousing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture, free for 7c. postage. **JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.**

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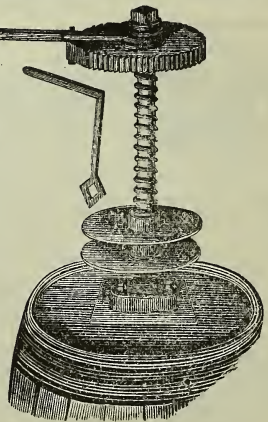
Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, board and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered. Disabled animals sent to boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

**MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,**  
Telephone—1565. 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave.,

## TOBACCO SCREWS.

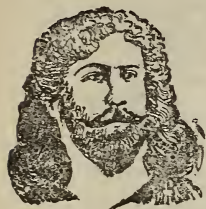
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Growers,  
Commission  
Merchants,  
Planters & Others.

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## JAMES BATES,

Cor. President and Pratt St, Baltimore, Md.



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## BALDNESS IS CURABLE. BEAUTIFUL HAIR!!

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Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer positively produces a luxuriant growth of hair on the baldest head, rapidly cures bald patches, scanty partings, hair falling, thin eyebrows and eyelashes, and restores gray and faded hair to its original color. Absolutely forces whiskers and moustaches on the smoothest face at any age without injury to skin. Contains no dye or any injurious ingredient. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. E. LORRIMER & CO., 107 N. Paca st., Baltimore. The \$1.00 size sent to any address express paid on receipt of price. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials can be seen on application. "Valuable Hints" sent free.

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Our new Catalogue is a grand portfolio of all the latest and best styles of Organs and Pianos. It illustrates, describes, and gives manufacturers' prices on Organs from \$25.00 up, and Pianos from \$150 up. It shows how to buy at wholesale direct from the manufacturers, and save over 50 per cent.

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1855  
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OUR STOCK COMPRISES Window and Door Frames, Sash Weights and Cords, Hand Rails and Balusters, Newel Posts, Porch Trimmings, Cornice, Porch and Stair Brackets, Door Jambs, Ornamental Glass, Builders' Materials, Store Fronts, Bay Windows &c., &c. Orders for Lime, Flooring, Shingles, Laths and Lumber of all kinds filled promptly at Lowest Market Rates.

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One of the oldest and best institutions of its kind in the country.

OBJECT.—To loan money to build homes for its members who could not otherwise secure them, and also as an investment for small savings.

SECURITY.—First mortgage, or real estate worth twice the amount of the loan.

All money paid in can be withdrawn with one-half of net earnings after six months.

Call on or address

**HERNDON & RENSHAW, General Agents.**

Room 301 Fidelity Building.

Baltimore, Md.

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**BALTIMORE WINDOW GLASS,  
CHURCH AND ART GLASS.**

**POLISHED AND ROUGH GLASS.**

**PLAIN AND BEVELED MIRRORS.**

Glass for Greenhouses, Hot Beds, etc., and glass of every description for buildings.

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American and Swiss Watches.

Latest Novelties in Jewelry, Solid Silver & Plated Ware,  
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Reliable Goods. Reasonable Prices.

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## Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.

Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.  
35,000 Policy-holders, Over 139,000 000 insurance in force.  
Over 1,000,000 Cash Surplus for the last 16 years.

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Headquarters for

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No house carries a Better Grade of Goods in make, style and finish.

Complete Satisfaction Is Guaranteed,

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS.

**FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

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

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## **FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY**

### **CURE**

The most Wonderful Remedy known to the World for  
Eczema and all Skin Eruptions.

 Hundreds of Prominent Baltimoreans Testify to its Well-Earned Merit. 

Price 50 Cents. **SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST,** or Address the Manufacturers.

<b>FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY and NAVY CATARRH CURE</b>	<b>FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY and NAVY BLOOD BITTERS!</b>
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Is the certain remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and all inflammatory conditions of the Nasal passages. If Catarrh is not checked and cured it will result in Bronchitis, Consumption of the lungs. The action of this cure is mild and soothing, and its beneficial effect is permanent. It is not unpleasant.

By Enriching and Stimulating the Blood it Invigorates and Renovates the Whole System.

Thousands of Approving Letters

Attest the Value of  
**FOSTER'S GERMAN  
Army and Navy  
CATARRH CURE.**

**PRICE 50c.**

Sold by your Druggist—Or Address the Manufacturers.

— **CURING** —

Scrofulous Humor, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face, Headache, Lassitude, Dizziness, Faintness at the Stomach, Female Weakness, Biliousness, Kidney Troubles, General Debility and all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

**Price \$1. Per Bottle.**

Sold by your Druggist—Or Address the Manufacturers.

**Foster Medicine Co., Baltimore, Md.**





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Weighted 2,806 Pounds.

1285 SOLD IN 1893.

Send for a description of this famous breed. First applicant from each locality will be offered a pair on time and an agency.

**The L. B. SILVER Co.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## THE GREEN HOUSE,

East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J & B L. WAGNER

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

### Birds, Game, Fish, Fruits & Vegetables

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travelers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

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Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment

IN THE WORLD



New Importations constantly arriving.

Rare Individual Excellence and Choicest Breeding.

Breeders and Importers of

Clydesdales,	Standard Bred Trotters
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Suffolks,	Shetland Ponies,
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Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and importing; Superior Qualities; Large Variety and Immense Collections; opportunity of Comparing Different Breeds; and Low Prices, because of Our unequalled Facilities, Extent of Business and Low Rates of transportation. No other Establishment in the World offers such advantages to the Purchaser. PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY. Visitors Welcome. Correspondence Solicited. Circulars Free.

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# TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect Nov. 18, 1894.)

## Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.15 A. M. Express 7. P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.25 P. M., Express 11.00 night.

For Pittsburg, Express daily 10.15 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.

For Cleveland, via Pittsburgh, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.30 x7.20, x8.00, 8.25 x10.15, (10.30, A. M., 12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.15, x2.10 x2.25, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) x4.10, 5.00, x6.00, 6.18, x6.35, x7.00, x7.30 x8.00, 9.15, x10.20, x11.00, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.30 8.35, x10.15, (10.35, A. M., 12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.10, x2.25, (3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.00, 6.18 x6.35, x7.00, x7.50 9.15, x10.20, x11.00 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.15 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.15, 4.20 and 5.30 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 10.20 P. M. daily, Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.25 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 4.00, 10.15 A. M. For Winchester, 4.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 4.00, 8.10 10.15 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, 4.00, 8.10, 9.35 A. M., 1.15, 4.20 stops at principal stations, only.)

\*5.30, \*6.40, \*11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 4.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.35, A. M., 1.15, 4.20, 5.30, \*6.40, 9.11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 3.15 and 6.00 P. M. From Pittsburg and Cleveland, 8.30, A. M., 6.00 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 5.15 A. M., 1.00 P. M., daily.

## Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 5.25, 5.50, (10:48 Dining Car) A. M., 12.55, 3.50, (5.50 Dining Car) 8.55 P. M. (12.42 night, Sleeper attached, open for passengers 10:00 P. M.) Sundays, 5.25 (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 12.55, 3.50, (5.50 Dining Car) 8.55 P. M., 12.42 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 5:25, 10.48 A. M., 12:55 P. M., Sundays 5:25 P. M., 12:55 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 5:25, 8:50, (10.48 stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 3:50, (5.50 Dining Car,) 8.55 P. M., 12.42 night. Sundays, 5.25 (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 12.55, 3.50, (8:55 P. M., 12:42 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 7.40 a. m., 2.50, 5.10 p. m. Sundays, 8.40 a. m. 5.00 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. °Daily.  
xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. COR. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS  
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.R. B. CAMPBELL. CHAS. O. SCULL,  
Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect September 30, 1894.)

## Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

\*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. &amp; C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—York and B. &amp; H. Div; also Main Line East of Emory Grove; also, G. and H. R. R.

†8.00 A. M.—Main Line, P. V. R. R., B. &amp; C. V. R. R.; Emmitsburg and N. &amp; W. R. R.

§9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, Gettysburg; also Carlisle, and G. &amp; H. R. R.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.20 P. M.—Exp. Glyndon, York and B. &amp; H. Div.

4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove

†4.02 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. &amp; C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. &amp; W. R. R.

†5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

\*10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

\* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. § Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.  
J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

## Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,  
BALTIMORE.LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR DELTA—  
7:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR—  
9:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.SUNDAY FOR DELTA—  
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

## Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m., and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., and 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.



## TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect December 1st, 1894.

### Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Steamers leave Pier 3 and 4, Light Street.

#### RAILWAY DIVISION.

For Claiborne, McDaniel's, Harper's, St. Michaels, Riverside, Royal Oak, Kirkham, Bloomfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Preston, Ellwood Hurlock's Rhodesdale, Brookview; Ralph, Vienna, Barren Creek, Hebron, Rock-a-Walkin, Salisbury, Walston Parsonsbury, Pittsville, New Hope, Whaleville, St. Martin, Berlin and Ocean City at 4.30 P. M. daily except Sunday.

#### CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.

For Tilghman's Island, Corner's, Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Bellevue, Travers', Kirby's, Cambridge, Oyster Shell Point, Secretary, Wrights, Choptank, Windy Hill, Hog Island, Dover Bridge, Kingston, Turkey Creek, Two Johns, Williston, Lyford's and Denton at 8 P. M. daily except Sunday.

#### NANTICOKE RIVER LINE.

For Deal's Island, Roaring Point, Bivalve, Tyas-kin Sandy Hill, Lewis' Athaloo Vienna, Riverton Sharptown, Truett's, Woodland and Seaford at 5 p. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

#### WICOMICO RIVER LINE.

For Wingate's Point, Deal's Island, Roaring Point, Dames Quarter, Mount Vernon, White Haven, Widgeon Collins, Quantico, Fruitland and Salisbury at 5 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday Saturday.

#### PIANKATANK RIVER LINE.

For Sampson's, Blackwell's, Hareum's, Timbs, Reed's, Harding's, Harvey's, Eubank's, Byrdton, Grace Point, Chase's, Palmer's Little Bay, Jackson's, Cricket Hill, Callis', Fitchett's, Warehouse, Conrad's, Green Point, Bland's and Freeport, at 5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday.

#### FROM SOUTH STREET WHARF.

#### POCOMOKE RIVER LINE.

For Chrisfield, Tangier, Finneys, Onancock, Shelldown, Pitts, Cedar Hall, Rehoboth, Powell's, Pocomoke City, Mattopni and Snow Hill, every Tuesday and Friday at 5.30 P. M.

#### MESSONGO RIVER LINE.

For Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo, at 5.30 P. M. every Monday and Thursday.

#### OCCAHANNOCK RIVER LINE.

For Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Bogg's, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Reeds, Davis, Miles, Shields and Rues, 5.30 P. M. every Wednesday and Sunday.

**B. L. FLEMING, WILLARD THOMSON.**  
Gen. Pass. and Freight Agt. Gen. Man.

### Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

#### RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

**E. E. WHEELER, Agent.**

### Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 10.30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Rock Hall, Kent Island, Jackson Creek, Bogles Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown. At 12.00 midnight Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Deep Landing, Sprig's Landing and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

**GEORGE WARFIELD, President.**

### Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Dec. 3rd, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 4 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 10.40 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued at all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at GEIGAN & CO'S, 205 East Baltimore street. E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.

**REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.**



## THE UPPER SOUTH FOR FACTORIES & HOMES.

Grand opportunities exist in West Virginia, Maryland and the famous Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, a section possessing all the requisites for health, comfort and prosperity.

No region in the United States is attracting greater attention; people from the North and West are looking that way with a view of locating. Improved farm lands are to be obtained at from \$8 per acre and upwards unimproved timber lands at from \$2 to \$6 per acre.

Rich mineral lands are cheap; excellent water powers, manufacturing sites, business locations, etc., are numerous. The people are hospitable and extend a warm welcome to all new comers. The climate is unequalled, no severe storms or cyclones, no contagious diseases.

Half-rate excursions from Chicago and the West to the Shenandoah Valley.

Further information free. Address M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

## MARYLAND AND SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

### MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT,

You can leave Grand Central Station, the very centre of the city.

For Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, in a magnificently equipped train,

Via the New York Central,

The Great Four-track Trunk Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at

Grand Central Station, New York.

Connecting the east and west,

by the New York Central Lines.

Chicago is only 24 hours away;

Cincinnati 22; St. Louis 30.

Eleven through trains each day,

Practically a train every hour, via

**"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."**

## Weems Steamboat Company.

PATUXENT and RAPPAHANNOCK RIVERS,

Pier 2 and 8. Light Street.

For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. Freight received Tuesday and Friday at Pier 8.

For Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol. Sunday and Wednesday at 9 P. M. Freight received Saturday and Wednesday at pier 2,

For Rappahannock river as far as Tappahannock Sunday at 2.30 P. M.; and Wednesday, 4.30 p. m.

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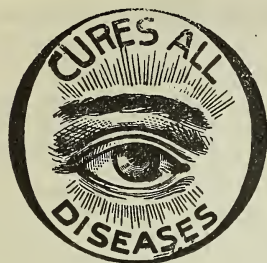
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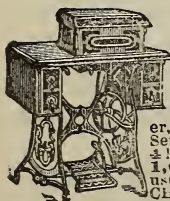
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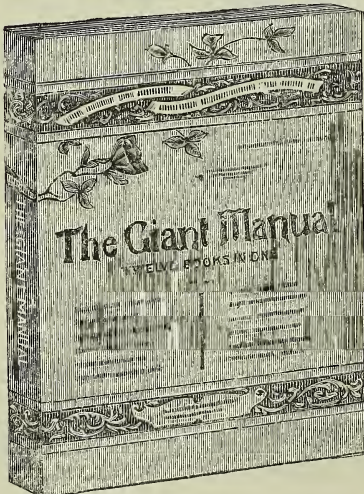
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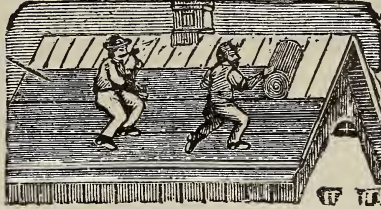
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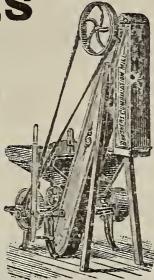
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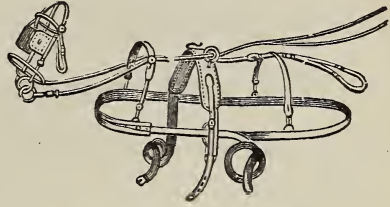
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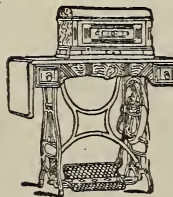
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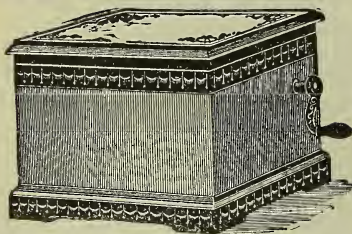
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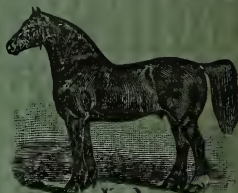
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